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The ANNALIST

A Journal of Finance, Commerce and Economics

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY

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Vol. 55, No. 1429

New York, Thursday, June 6, 1940

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THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

The domestic business picture continues to be dominated by the critical European situation and the domestic defense program. Prices of domestic farm products were generally lower, but such imported commodities as rubber and tin rose on uncertainty as to supplies. Any definite change in the European outlook would undoubtedly react at once upon business, although the defense program would tend to offset adverse developments abroad.

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THE ANNALIST

Times Annex New York City

UNDER the lead of steel ingot production, the combined weekly business index, has continued its advance, the preliminary figure for the week ended June 1 being 97.2, as against a 1940 low of 92.7 eight weeks previous. The June 1 index would have registered a larger gain, but for a recession in the electric power and automobile components, apparently due to a greater-than-normal curtailment over the holidays. On the basis of the estimated steel output for the week ended June 8, the combined index for this week, in the absence of changes in the other components, should record a further rise of 0.6 points. The following table gives the probable reading of the Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production as of June 1 and previous weeks, on the basis of its usual correlation with The New York Times weekly business index:

Apr. 27.....	103	May 18.....	107
May 4.....	104	May 25.....	109
May 11.....	106	June 1.....	110

Average weekly engineering contracts, as reported by The Engineering News-Record, were higher in May. Included in public contracts was an item of \$28,500,000 for a TVA dam. Otherwise the weekly average would have been lower than the April average, and our trimestrial moving average would have decreased instead of increasing. There is considerable talk of plant expansion but little of it apparently has reached the contract stage. Fabricated structural steel contracts awarded in April according to figures compiled by the Institute of Steel Construction, were the lowest, on a daily basis, since May, 1935; but according to figures compiled by The Iron Age, there was some recovery from the April depression in May. Considerable structural work will be necessary in con-

nection with the defense program if the program is to be thorough, because many highway bridges are not built to carry heavy loads such as tanks and motor-drawn artillery.

The advance in our index of steel ingot production continues to be exceptionally rapid. Last November it climbed to 146.8, only to decline in a period of twenty weeks to 80.3. But using our estimate for the week ending next Saturday, the index has now in the space of eight weeks risen to 115.7, at which level it has recouped about 53 per cent of its twenty-week decline. There seems to be hardly any doubt that on the heels of the great forward-buying movement of last Fall another has already got under way, not only as to steel but also as to several products affected directly or indirectly by the pending defense program, the idea being that people who have had any intentions in the backs of their heads of ordering machinery of one kind or another have now got the notion that they had better be ordering it before the defense program either causes delayed delivery or forces up prices. In other industries such as automobiles, which might be needed for defense production, manufacturers are said to be planning to produce in excess of immediate demand so as to build up stocks from which customers can be supplied after their manufacturing facilities are pre-empted by defense orders. The Iron Age notes, however, that "our own national defense program may not develop with the speed that was at first envisaged, so far as large-scale steel requirements are concerned."

On the last day of May a buying movement in copper set in. Total domestic sales for the month, however, were much smaller than those of last February, so that our trimestrial moving average has

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E. A. BAILEY
June 3, 1940 Treasurer

Digest 62

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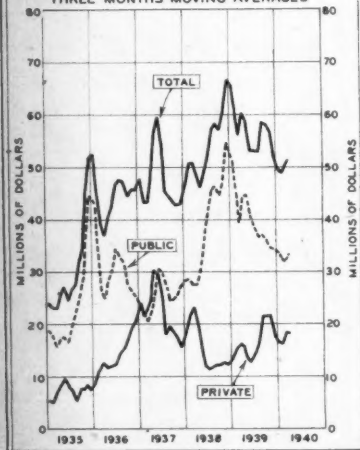
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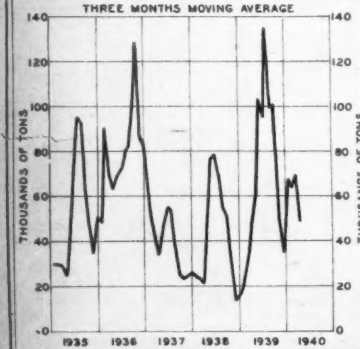
Week ended	Freight Car Loadings			Steel	Electric	Auto	Lumber	Cotton	Comb.	Cyclical
	Misc.	Other	Total	Activity	Prod.	Prod.	Prod.	Activity	Index	Index
May 27, 1939	71.9	86.3	76.2	66.8	96.3	70.1	77.7	121.4	87.3	62.0
June 3, 1939	70.9	84.9	75.0	72.3	95.4	43.8	73.1	120.9	86.0	61.2
June 10, 1939	74.4	88.5	78.6	77.1	97.5	73.2	78.9	123.2	89.9	61.9
Apr. 6, 1940	75.6	88.2	75.3	52.0	100.5	90.0	77.8	128.1	92.8	70.6
Apr. 13, 1940	74.8	91.4	79.7	80.3	101.5	89.6	77.5	130.3	93.3	72.2
Apr. 20, 1940	74.4	90.6	79.2	80.6	101.7	91.2	78.1	130.3	93.2	71.6
Apr. 27, 1940	74.7	92.2	79.9	80.7	100.8	89.8	79.5	134.3	93.2	71.2
May 4, 1940	76.3	95.7	82.0	83.0	100.8	89.3	78.3	128.5	93.6	71.1
May 11, 1940	77.9	97.5	83.7	88.4	100.6	90.6	79.7	129.0	94.7	71.2
May 18, 1940	79.7	94.3	84.0	93.6	101.5	93.2	77.9	122.7	95.4	73.2
May 25, 1940	78.2	94.2	85.0	100.6	102.6	94.1	82.2	119.6	96.5	69.1
June 1, 1940			82.7	106.6	102.3	88.3		122.7	97.2	69.8
June 9, 1940					115.7					70.6

*Estimated. *Revised. †Computed as of each Wednesday.

AVERAGE WEEKLY ENGINEERING CONTRACTS AWARDED
THREE MONTHS MOVING AVERAGES



DOMESTIC REFINED COPPER SALES
THREE MONTHS MOVING AVERAGE



declined as anticipated. But the buying movement has carried over into June, total domestic sales for the first two days having amounted to 11,643 tons, as compared with 20,304 tons in the entire month of March, so that it is virtually certain that our trimestrial moving average will turn upward again following the decline shown on the chart herewith.

The forward-buying movement thus far differs from that of last year by being confined almost entirely to metal products.

The present rise in the business index has been preceded by advances in steel scrap and zinc prices but not by any buying movement in textiles or by any advance in print cloth, wool, silk or hide prices.

Aside from weakness in certain raw material prices and the recent decline in our index of cotton-mill activity, the first statistical indication of the post-blitzkrieg position of consumers' goods industries was afforded by the May statistics on mill takings of raw silk, which, after seasonal adjustment, were the lowest since February, 1921. This seems to bear out our estimate of two weeks ago that the first effect of the blitzkrieg was to cause curtailment in consumers' goods industries coincident with increased activity in producers' goods industries.

It seems probable, however, that the influence on general business activity of expansion in the metal industries will be greater than the influence of contraction in the soft-goods industries. In some consumers' goods industries, curtailment in the first four months was drastic, whereby it may be assumed that manufacturers' and dealers' inventories are fairly well liquidated. April footwear production, seasonally adjusted, was the lowest since June, 1938. April wool consumption, seasonally adjusted, was the lowest since May, 1938. In the first four months curtailment in the cotton textile industry was less drastic than in footwear and woolen goods, but since the blitzkrieg mill operations have been reduced sharply. The cotton textile industry is in the extraordinary position of having no unfilled orders and no stocks of goods on hand, hence for the first time since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, it is ready to face whatever is in store for it, be it a revival or a depression. The chances are, however, that it will be a revival, because it seems incredible that expansion in the metal industries can proceed much further without inducing expansion in industry generally. Economics is all being changed, some of the college professors are saying, but it is to be doubted whether we have reached the point where industry, like the present Administration in some of its more rapturous flights of fancy, will find itself riding two

horses galloping in opposite directions.

This view finds support in the recent action of the more general business indices such as freight car loadings and electric power production. Our index of miscellaneous loadings has recently shown an upward tendency. The recent moderate expansion in freight traffic is a fortunate thing for the railroads because in March, on a seasonally adjusted basis, the net income of Class I roads was again down slightly below zero, after having slightly exceeded the million-a-day level last September and October.

D. W. ELLSWORTH.

Farm Prices and Income

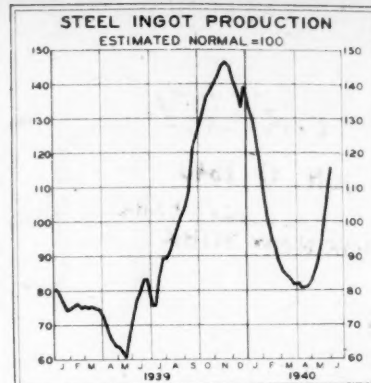
To the Editor of The Annalist:

The following refers to your chart on the top of page 746 of The Annalist for May 30. Dr. Ezekiel's explanation of the 1938-40 disparity between "prices received by farmers" and "income from marketings" does not appeal to me, although it may have some merit. The monthly "prices received by farmers" are representative of prices obtained for farm products in the regular or usual channels of trade and exclude returns from government loans. Obviously, when the loan rates are higher than the usual market prices, the monthly "prices received by farmers" are too low. However, the seasonal or annual weighted averages of the monthly "prices received by farmers" include the money obtained from loans. For example, the weighted average price of corn for the year October, 1938-September, 1939, was 50.4 cents per bushel, although eleven of the twelve monthly farm prices in this period were considerably below the average, and one was above. In contrast, the department's monthly figures on income include the money farmers received from products placed under the government's loan program.

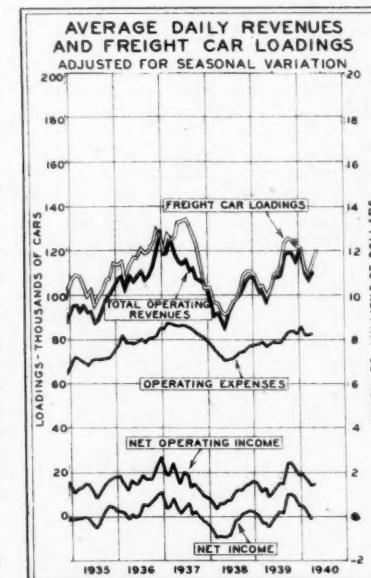
Personally, I feel this explanation is more correct and accounts for more of the disparity than that which you ascribe to Dr. Ezekiel.

FLOYD J. HOSKING.

Washington, May 31.



Latest point: Estimate for week ending June 4



Latest points: Car loadings, estimate for May; total operating revenue and net operating income, April; operating expenses, estimate for April; net income, March.

Vol. 55
No. 1429

The ANNALIST
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

June 6
1940

CONTENTS

The Business Outlook, by D. W. Ellsworth	777
Integration and Public Utility Investors, by Jerome N. Frank	779
Earning Power Steady But Stocks Declined, by D. W. Ellsworth	780
Government Power Program Loses Momentum Pending Plans for a Defense Grid, by Kendall K. Hoyt	782
Power Industry Ready to Meet National Defense Needs With 40% Capacity Margin, by C. W. Kellogg	784
Appliance Sales Slightly Lower; Heavy Demand for Motors, Generators, Etc., by La Rue Applegate	786
Calendar of National Legislation	789
The Week in Commodities: Index at New Low as War News Encourages Selling	791
Dissatisfaction With Canadian War Effort Increases; Growth of Power Industry, by S. L. Miller	793
Financial Markets	795
Recent Books	809, 813

Business Statistics	796	U. S. Government Securities	807
Stock and Bond Averages	798	Bonds—New York Stock Exchange	808
Financial News of the Week	799	New York Curb Exchange	810
Dividends Declared	800	Out-of-Town Markets	812
Bond Redemptions and Defaults	800	Banking Statistics	814
Stocks—New York Stock Exchange	802	The Open Market	815

For actual markets in unlisted securities, with names of dealers, giving bid and asked prices, see Open Market Section, Page 815

THE ANNALIST—Published Weekly by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York City. Telephone Lackawanna 4-1000. Subscriptions may be placed at any Branch Office of The New York Times. In United States, 1 Year, \$7.00; Canada, Mexico, South and Central America (postpaid), 1 Year, \$7.50. Other countries (postpaid), \$9.00. Entered as second-class matter March 21, 1914, at the Postoffice of New York, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Integration and Public Utility Investors

By JEROME N. FRANK

Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission

WHAT the SEC says about the already accomplished benefits of the Holding Company Act to investors and the growing well-being of the public utility industry under the commission's administration of the act might be discounted as colored by institutional pride. But you need not rely on our assurances, for you can turn to conservative investment advisers, who have no possible bias in favor of that act or of the SEC. Note, for instance, the comments of the Standard Statistics Company in its publication, "Bond Outlook," for March 2, 1940. After surveying the effects of SEC regulation on earnings, depreciation charges, protective indenture provisions, write-ups, excessive valuations and other matters (including the allegedly "radical" action of the SEC in the case of Consumers Power Company), it concluded:

Regulation under the Holding Company Act has strengthened materially the position of operating company bonds, and added many safeguards thereto. As an example, the SEC decision on the Consumers Power case, in reality, was favorable to the company's bondholders, since it necessitated equity financing of future capacity expansion which would widen earnings and asset protection of the bonds.

The experience of almost five years with the Public Utility Holding Company Act has demonstrated the soundness of the standards of the act and the benefits to investors and consumers which grow out of the provisions relating to the issuance of securities, the acquisition and sale of assets and securities, the requirements that servicing and management contracts with associated companies be based on cost, and similar requirements. So I believe that the standards of the act relating to the integration of public utility properties and the elimination of "scatteration" among public utility holding company systems will, in the next few years, achieve a comparably wide acceptance and prove their fundamental wisdom.

No "Dumping" Necessary

The argument is still advanced—though I think with considerably lessening conviction—that integration of holding company systems means widespread dumping of securities upon markets unable to absorb them, with the consequent collapse of security prices. A reading of Section 11 will indicate that nothing in it requires dumping of securities and that only a reckless administration of the act by a commission, an industry and underwriters, all suddenly deprived of all common sense, could lead to such a result. Indeed, the commission would be violating its specific duty under the act if it approved the sale of utility securities or utility assets by holding companies at less than adequate consideration.

Let me refer once more to conservative financial opinion. In the March 4th issue of Barron's, H. J. Nelson, after pointing out the initiation of integration proceedings by the commission, concluded that "there are no indications of a determination to destroy legitimate values. In fact, a good many utility authorities believe that in the process of unscrambling the holding companies various senior securities will emerge stronger." Last month the following appeared in Standard Trade and Securities Service of Standard Statistics Company:

There seems little justification for any fear that holding companies will be forced to dispose of properties at inadequate prices or to take any action that would adversely affect true values. In short, holding company securities should still be

appraised on the basis of their real earning power. Where such earning power is adequate, there is no reason to fear that it will be destroyed merely because the properties of a particular system may not be physically integrated.

Actual experience in the administration of the act up to the present time serves to confirm this judgment. In the Utilities Power and Light Corporation case the commission was confronted with a holding company system in its own death throes because of wild purchases of utility securities in the Nineteen Twenties and which, on its own motion, went into bankruptcy. This system has been described by Floyd Odum (president of the Atlas Corporation, the largest individual security holder in Utilities Power and Light), as violating "practically every basic provision of the Holding Company Act, the company's subsidiary properties being mostly single 'utility islands' entirely surrounded by major systems, belonging to other major groups." Yet Utilities Power and Light (now the Ogden Corporation)—perhaps one of the most extreme cases with which Section 11 will be called upon to deal—is achieving compliance with Section 11 not only at no loss of previously existing values to its security holders but with gain: Debenture holders, whose debentures touched as low as 12½ in 1932 and whose 1938 price range was from 45 to 67, will, it now appears, receive full payment of their principal plus accrued interest.

Patterns of Compliance

It is interesting to note the pattern of compliance with Section 11 selected by Utilities Power and Light and the officers of its successor corporation. Two successful sales of the common stock of its operating companies—Newport Electric Corporation and Indianapolis Power and Light Company—to the public were effected through underwriters.

In each of these cases the holding company obtained a price very advantageous to it and its investors. Some question was raised, indeed, as to whether the price was not too high, and the commission met that objection by requiring an unusually full disclosure of the facts bearing on the price. Cash received from the sale of these common stocks is being used to retire senior securities. The proceeds of the sale of Indianapolis Power and Light Company common stock alone were sufficient to redeem all of the new outstanding debenture issue of the successor Ogden Corporation, and nearly half of Ogden's new preferred stock. The net effect of these transactions, which were essentially refundings as far as investors were concerned, is to replace holding company securities with sound operating company securities—a result which cannot but be beneficial.

The Ogden Corporation is presently considering two other proposals which serve to indicate the variety of techniques available for compliance. In one case the common stock of an operating subsidiary is proposed to be sold to a single individual purchaser, and in another case it is contemplated that two small subsidiaries will be consolidated into one larger company whose securities will then be able to command a favorable price in the market. A comparable plan is being developed by another major holding company system owning thin common-stock equities in certain subsidiaries but also owning a portion or all of such subsidiaries' senior securities. The holding company is planning to convert its holdings of the latter securities into common

stock, thus creating a greatly improved capital structure for the subsidiary and a much more readily marketable asset. Section 11, therefore, will accomplish in this case not only the termination of the absentee holding company control but also will improve substantially the credit position of the local company and its ability to serve consumers. In many other cases similar readjustments of undesirable security structures of operating companies or of subholding companies prior to sale or exchange of their securities will result in higher prices to the selling company, will enable the investing public or the acquiring company to estimate with greater accuracy the value of the securities sold and will rehabilitate the reorganized company on a permanently sound basis.

Ready Markets

The instances of Newport Electric Corporation and Indianapolis Power and Light Company—and the further recent instances of Washington Gas Light Company and West Penn Power Company—demonstrate that common stocks of public utility companies are finding a ready and enthusiastic market. Investors who heretofore have, for the most part, been restricted to investment in the utility industry either in the form of very low interest-bearing bonds, preferred stocks or in the more speculative holding company securities are obviously welcoming the opportunity to invest in such operating company common stocks close to the actual income-producing assets. This method of compliance alone insures that Section 11 can be enforced without present loss to investors in holding company securities where actual equities in the earnings and assets of operating properties exist.

A variety of other methods of compliance (plainly contemplated by Congress, as disclosed in the Congressional debates and committee reports) are open to holding company managers. The capital structure of many systems will readily permit the holding company to exchange its underlying assets for its own outstanding securities. A system with several integrated utility systems which cannot be retained by the holding company because of failure to prove compliance with the "A-B-C" standards of Section 11 can, in accordance with a fair plan of reorganization, distribute the common stock of such integrated systems to investors in the holding company, in exchange for their debentures, preferred stock or common stock. This method can be employed even where the holding company's securities are pledged under collateral trust indentures or are otherwise not usually available for distribution.

Securities of the holding company are thus converted into securities of the specific integrated systems in a manner comparable to those successful readjustments in industrial securities accomplished pursuant to judicial decrees under the Sherman Act. If the plan of reorganization is equitable, the investor in the holding company can suffer no loss not already long since incurred, since his single claim is merely divided into a number of units, all of which are distributed back to him. Many variations of this technique are possible.

Other Methods of Compliance

Another method of compliance is the exchange of utility securities or utility assets with other holding company systems where the exchanged property is capable of physical integration with the adjacent properties of the acquiring system. Multilateral trades of this nature may be possible. In the situation where one property is more valuable than the other, sufficient common stock of the

more valuable utility may be sold publicly or privately so as to bring the properties to a relatively even exchange basis. In some cases it will be possible (as was recently done successfully by Federal Water Service Corporation) to dispose of a particular property—utility or non-utility—which cannot be retained under Section 11, by a sale either to the public or to an adjacent system, and then to acquire a property, disposed of by still another holding company, which can be integrated with the integrated system or systems permitted to be retained. In general, however, the method of exchange of properties is perhaps more difficult than other methods to accomplish, and may involve some danger to investors and consumers. In the long run, it may be economically sounder to achieve regional integration by operating companies voluntarily integrating with each other, because of established economies, rather than superimposing combinations of properties by holding companies which may be motivated by a desire to control as large an aggregation of properties as possible.

Still another method of compliance is the conversion of the holding company into an investment trust.* This course can be effected by the abandonment of control by the holding company of its subsidiary operating companies. Under the act, a holding company is a company controlling operating electric or gas utility companies, and a subsidiary company is a company controlled by a holding company. Absent control, the holding company-subsidary relationship, ceases to exist. Thus it is possible for a holding company to retain all of its present investments merely by making legal arrangements which will effectively deprive it of control. Such legal arrangements may be made by enfranchisement of the bondholders and preferred stock of the operating company or by voiding a portion of the voting rights of the common. In some cases it may perhaps be desirable to sterilize the voting power of the holding company's common stock as long as the holding company retains it. When the holding company disposes of the stock voting power would revive. In all such cases, however, the commission should require definite proof that the holding company relationship has actually been severed, and not merely converted into more subtle channels of control or controlling influence.

Integration vs. "Scatteration"

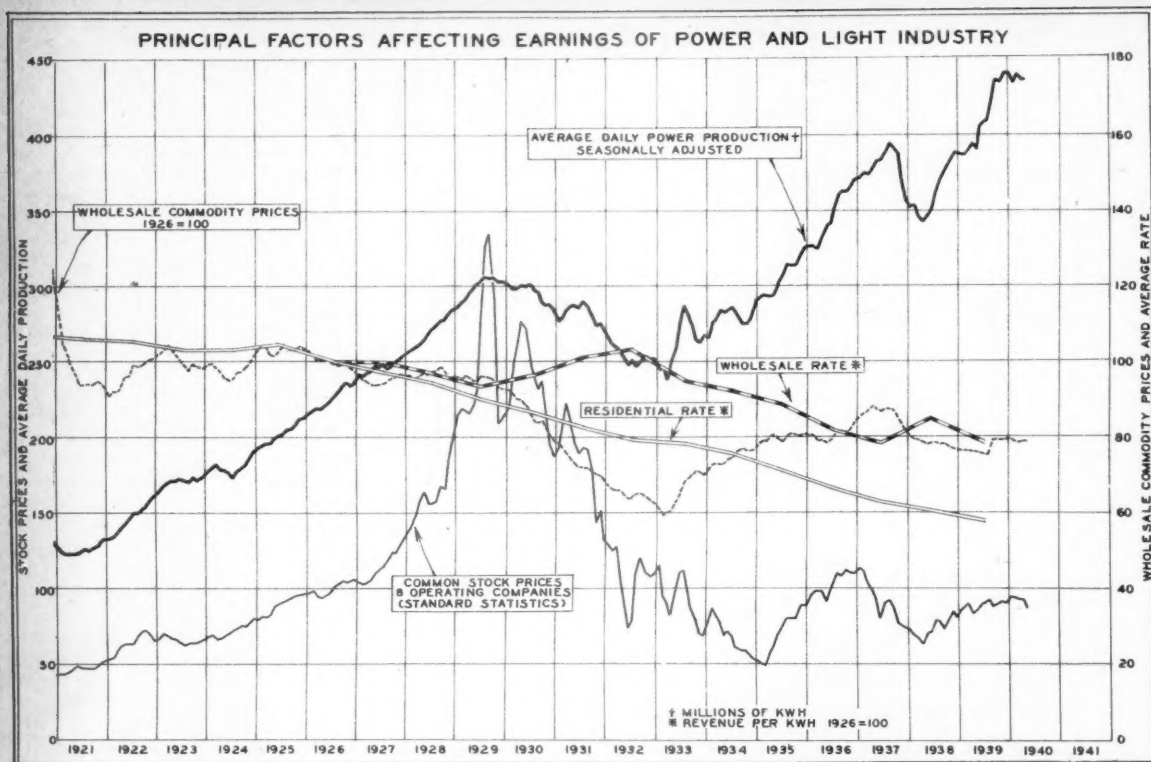
Mr. Justice Douglas pointed out in 1938, when he was chairman of the SEC, that the record of "scattered" public utility holding company systems, as compared with systems of a more integrated nature, indicates, on pragmatic tests of operating results, that investments in the more integrated systems are considerably more safe. The securities of holding companies which were the most "scattered"—such as, for instance, Associated Gas & Electric, Insull's Middle West, Standard Gas & Electric and Utilities Power & Light—have proved, as many an investor knows, the poorest risks.

Inertia, as such, is not to be decried; but inertia can be a stupefying drug. There should be a presumption in favor of the existent. But that presumption is subject to rebuttal by a showing that old modes of behavior are importantly harmful. Accordingly, the defense of the status quo is not always conservative.

In saying that, I have in mind those who defend the status quo in the utility field; the retention, intact, by the utility holding companies of their existing portfolios. Those persons are not, in truth, conservative investment advisers. They

Continued on Page 813

*This method may, in some cases, raise problems which I shall not here discuss.



Earning Power Steady But Stocks Declined

By D. W. ELLSWORTH

ON a seasonally adjusted basis the net income of the larger electric light and power systems was higher in the first quarter of 1940. This, however, was of little consequence to investors who judge the worth of their investments by stock market quotations, because utility stocks on the average failed to reach their 1939 highs, and in the

May panic they broke badly along with the best of them. Even without the panic, however, it would have been hardly surprising to see utility common stocks moving in a direction opposite to the trend of net income. Since 1932 there has been almost no correlation between the two.

This lack of correlation between earning power and stock prices is extraordinary from a statistical standpoint because in the electric power industry the rela-

tionship between earning power and the gross volume of business is simple and not complex as in some industries. Even in such a heterogeneous collection of stocks as those included in THE ANNALIST average of 90 stocks, the coefficient of correlation between earnings and stock prices since 1930 has been higher than +.5 in several years; and yet since 1933, except for brief intervals, there has been no correlation between utility stock prices and earnings. It is thus possible to adduce striking mathematical proof of the obvious fact that utility stock price levels have been governed primarily by influences other than earning power. What these other influences have been we are all aware of. There appears to be nothing to be gained by rehearsing them in detail.

And yet it seems worth while to point out that if investment values are not to be governed by earning power but by arbitrary decisions on the part of governmental commissions and by guessing contests on the part of investors as to what the politicians will do next, then the regulatory activities of the last few years have utterly failed to afford that protection to investors which was supposedly one of the main objectives of Federal regulation. This must be so because earning power is one of the few objective standards by which investors can judge values, and when that fails the investor is left completely unprepared to judge the forces which determine the ups and downs of market prices.

Having noted the fact that earnings have had nothing to do with utility stock prices, it may be that the entire question of earning power is purely academic and that we should sign off at this point. Nevertheless there is more to the utility question than the mere welfare and protection of the mere investors who have made possible the tremendous growth of the industry, as the mere investors have discovered to their sorrow; and the utilities' earning power is the most convenient and most easily understood jumping-off place in any discussion of the industry's progress or retrogress.

From a statistical standpoint there has been some progress in earning power, as already noted, although it has been

gradual and disappointing. In 1939, according to the official compilation of the Edison Electric Institute, the net income of the privately owned power and light industry was almost exactly the same as that of 1932, although in the meantime total operating revenue had increased nearly 25 per cent. From 1933 to 1937, as shown by Table II, operating expenses took an increased percentage of gross, although in 1938 and 1939 they were kept down by increasingly rigid control. There was a gradual rise in the percentage of gross charged to depreciation. Taxes rose from 11.9 per cent of gross in 1932 to 16.3 per cent in 1939. The remainder available for dividends after paying interest and amortization charges would have declined with great rapidity if it had not been for the ability of the managements to refund outstanding bonds with new bonds calling for sharply lower interest rates. As it was, net income was 23.6 per cent of gross in 1939, as compared with 29.2 per cent in 1932.

TABLE II. PERCENTAGES OF OPERATING REVENUE

	Oper. Expenses	Dep.	Taxes	Debt Charges, Etc.	Net Income
1932.....	35.8	9.3	11.9	21.9	29.2
1933.....	35.9	10.2	12.9	22.9	24.7
1934.....	36.6	10.4	14.0	21.8	22.9
1935.....	36.9	10.4	14.1	20.7	23.7
1936.....	37.4	10.3	14.7	18.9	24.1
1937.....	38.5	10.6	15.2	16.3	25.1
1938.....	37.9	11.2	16.2	16.8	22.7
1939.....	37.5	11.6	16.3	15.7	23.6

An increase in net income last year as compared with the preceding year was brought about only after a severe struggle against adverse factors. Last year was a year of severe drought, reducing water supplies over large areas. Power companies were forced to generate a much larger percentage of power by fuel. The price of coal was higher, partly because of a general increase in the demand for coal and partly because of a new Federal law permitting bituminous coal producers to fix prices. The Federal Government with one hand continued its efforts to bring about "cheap electricity," while with the other it brought about an increase in one of the power companies' main items of expense. The net result will eventually be further efforts on the part of the power companies to burn coal more efficiently, thus taking away from the coal companies more of their market; but in 1939, owing to the drought, the coal situation produced increased operating expense to the power companies.

The expense of paper work pursuant to the requirements of regulatory agencies was heavy. One company reported that for reclassifying its accounts to suit the Federal Power Commission it had employed a force of 300 persons since early in 1937, with the work not yet completed.

Taxes were higher. The refunding program had largely been completed, so that debt charges in 1939 were only slightly lower than in 1938. Nevertheless, in spite of these handicaps, the companies in the aggregate were able to show an increase of 9½ per cent in net income available for dividends on common and preferred stock.

The chief factor in this increase, aside from operating economies, was an all-time high record in total operating revenue. This in turn was solely a result of increased demand for current, the average of all rates having continued to decline as in previous years. After the turn of the year into 1940, moreover, when there was a sharp decline in industrial production, there was only a moderate decline in electric power production. This no doubt accounts for the fact that the net income of leading utility systems, seasonally adjusted, was higher in the first quarter of 1940 than in any previous quarter since the third quarter of 1931.

Another favorable factor in the outlook for the industry has been the absence of any commodity-price inflation. The continued absence of any pronounced rise in

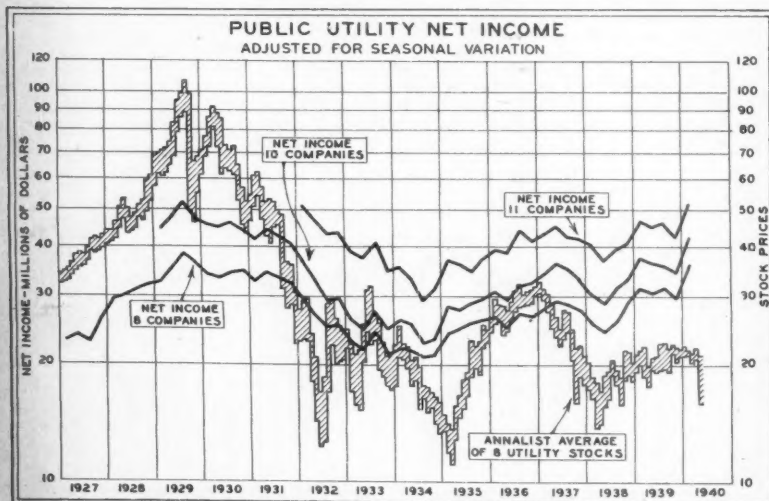


Table I. Consolidated Income Statement of the Private Electric Light and Power Industry
(Millions of Dollars)

	1939.*	1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.
Operating revenue (electric).....	2,141	2,035	2,050	1,941	1,813	1,736	1,664	1,719
Revenue deductions:								
Operating expenses (electric).....	802	772	790	725	669	636	598	616
Depreciation.....	249	228	218	200	188	180	170	160
Taxes.....	350	330	312	286	255	243	215	205
Total revenue deductions.....	1,401	1,330	1,320	1,211	1,112	1,059	983	981
Net operating revenue (electric).....	740	705	730	730	701	677	681	738
Rents.....	3	3	4	—	—	—	—	—
Total electric operating income.....	743	708	734	722	691	668	670	728
Operating income from other dep'ts.....	69	65	53	80	80	75	86	109
Non-operating income.....	30	29	62	32	34	33	36	42
Gross corporate income.....	842	802	849	834	805	776	792	879
Income deductions:								
Long-term debt charges.....	320	323	319	347	357	360	365	355
Other charges.....	17	18	16	19	19	19	16	22
Total income deductions.....	337	341	335	366	376	379	381	377
Net corporate income.....	505	461	514	468	429	397	411	502

Source: Edison Electric Institute, Statistical Bulletin 7. *Preliminary.

Continued on Page 788

The Record

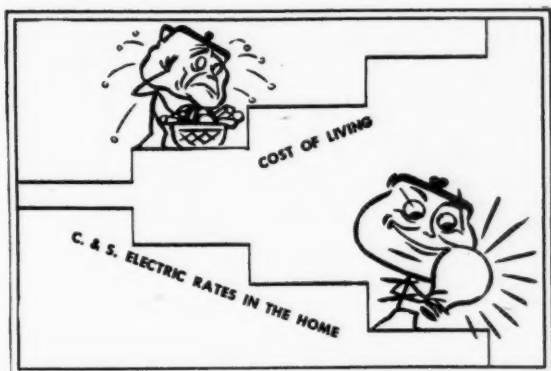
for **LOW Rates** and **MORE Electric Service**

LOWER RATES

The average rate for electric service in all homes in the United States during the year 1939 was **4.00c***
PER KILOWATT HOUR

Commonwealth & Southern's average rate for electric service in the home for the first three months of 1940 was **2.93c**
PER KILOWATT HOUR

Our average electric rate for homes has long been about **25% BELOW** the national average



Ever since the Commonwealth & Southern system was formed, eleven years ago, we have steadily reduced rates. This has been accomplished in the face of all rising costs in living, and despite steadily mounting costs of labor and materials, and despite ever increasing taxes which we pay to Local, State and Federal governments.

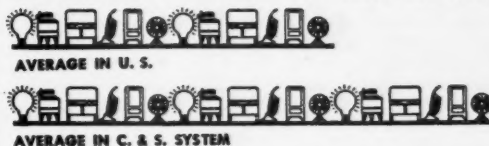
AND MORE USE

The average home use of electricity throughout the United States during the year 1939 was **897***
KILOWATT HOURS

In Commonwealth & Southern system, the average home use of electricity for the 12 months ended March 1940 was ... **1226**
KILOWATT HOURS

The average use in homes served by us has long been about **35% ABOVE** the national average

ELECTRICITY USED IN THE HOME



With the formation of our System, we began an aggressive policy of encouraging wider use of electric appliances for labor saving and more conveniences in the home. We made them easy to own.

Our Companies have been producing progressively larger quantities of electricity and have been making it available at progressively lower rates for many years.

We thus help to make the American standard of living the highest in the world and help to lighten the work of housewives in an ever growing number of American homes.

** These are the latest figures published.*

The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation

comprises the following electric operating companies

NORTHERN GROUP

Consumers Power Company (Michigan)
Central Illinois Light Company
Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company
Ohio Edison Company
Pennsylvania Power Company

SOUTHERN GROUP

Alabama Power Company
Georgia Power Company
Gulf Power Company (Florida)
Mississippi Power Company
South Carolina Power Company

Government Power Program Loses Momentum Pending Plans for a Defense Grid

WASHINGTON

AS of today our initial remarks on the government power program could be the same as a year ago when the outlook was for a continued loss of momentum in plans for the socialization of power despite the effort of inner-circle New Dealers to launch a new wave of activity. But this effort, based on the argument that a power grid is necessary for national defenses, gathers more force in the present period of intensive preparedness programs.

In the past year, the power program has been held mainly to the completion of hydro-power projects which were started earlier and to the slow development of regulation procedure under SEC and the Federal Power Commission. Public power has lost its popularity. While appropriations for going projects have squeezed through after bitter attacks in the House, there is no enthusiasm for extra-budgetary expenditures. The economy drive earlier this year could be broken into by strong

groups such as agriculture but not by the public power bloc.

The power industry, moreover, has regained in public good-will. It is no longer possible to pass legislation either in Congress or among the States merely because it is aimed at the "power trust." The fact that Wendell L. Willkie is one of the runners-up among the dark-horse candidates for the Republican Presidential nomination is evidence of the swing of opinion as to the power industry.

The Grid Plan

Under these circumstances, the New Dealers could make little headway with a program for electric power alone without some further motivation. Foresightedly, they turned to the popular theme of

national defense as the "transfer device" to give their plans the appearance of necessity.

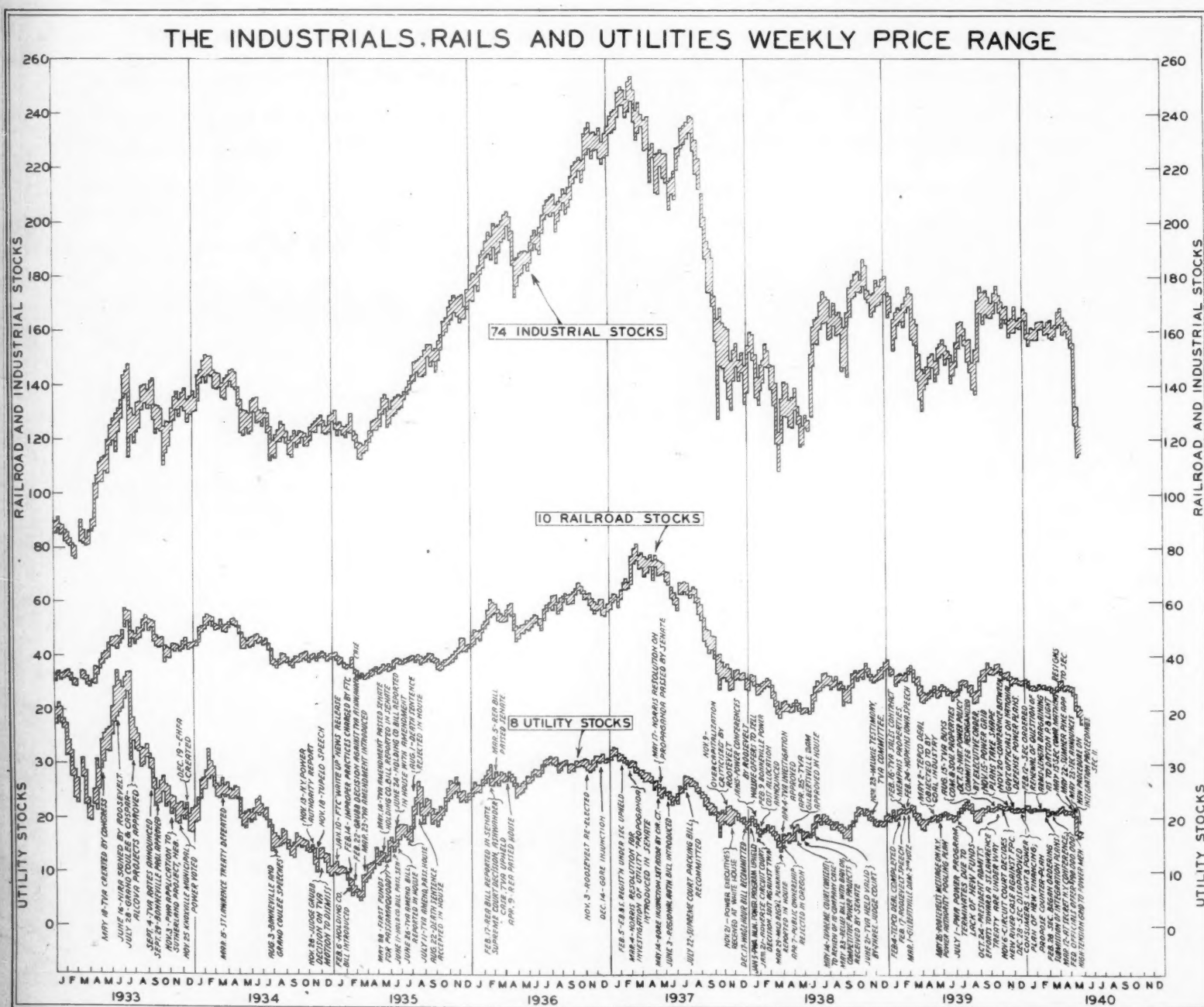
The so-called Tate plan for a super-power system of transmission lines and government steam plants was unacceptable to the National Power Defense Committee set up a year ago last Fall under the chairmanship of Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson. Military experts found the idea secondary to the needs of defense and thought that money should be spent for actual armaments. Premature publicity on the idea of a \$600,000,000 public works program to build the grid discredited the program.

So the matter was turned over to the left-wing National Power Policy Committee, of which Benjamin V. Cohen is secre-

tary. Secret conferences were held with private power officials. Although the industry has cooperated in building transmission tie-ins of possible use to prevent a regional power shortage or a break in service in the event of emergency, its executives feared that entrance into the grid plan would open the way for full expansion of the public power scheme, including the St. Lawrence development.

As modified, the Tate plan was cut to \$190,000,000 for a grid to be financed by revenue bonds under a new United States Power Authority. It was asserted that power companies hooking into the system could shut down their less efficient plants and save enough money to amortize the program rapidly.

The main purpose of the grid would be to cover the industrial East. But private appraisals indicate that needed transmission facilities have largely been built by private enterprise; that generating capacity is adequate for the load in sight; and that while a full-scale preparedness pro-



Effect of Federal Power Program on Utility Stocks

Before the New Deal, power stocks were recovering from the depression at a relatively high level as compared with other stocks. The impact of the several New Deal power programs brought a series of sharp declines which took billions out of the capital base of potential business recovery and helped no one except the comparatively few who had the foresight to sell short. There was some recovery in power stocks from the panic low during the Holding Company Bill debate of 1935. But, through continued fear of Federal action, they never came back to the relative level of early 1933 or to the level which might be indicated by the earnings of the power company systems.

JUN 6

gram would call for more capacity, the private utilities will be able to meet the load as they did in the World War.

As blank-check authorizations are granted in the defense program, the New Deal may nevertheless decide to build its grid. It is doubted that the \$200,000,000 discretionary fund in the recent military appropriation will be used for this purpose, but the plan to give the RFC broad powers to borrow and build would make the project possible.

Scarehead propaganda is current as to the precautions which the British have had to take against bombing of their power grid with consequent shut-downs of industry. There is obviously no comparison between the situation of a compact little island, close to an enemy, and the broad North American continent, remote from any possible enemy. An equivalent expenditure in airplanes seems a better protection in our case than the erection of duplicating power facilities. But if the New Dealers insist that the grid is needed for defense, it is unlikely that the project can be stopped.

St. Lawrence Project

Related to the grid plan is the revival of the St. Lawrence Seaway project, which has been the center of much activity behind the scenes in Washington. The full development would bring oceangoing traffic to the Great Lakes; hence is being fought by the rail and water shipping interests, whence traffic would be diverted. Opinion is divided in Canada, although on the whole the Dominion would get a large part of the benefits for a small share of the cost.

Last year the membership of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada, was changed to slant the policy of this body favorably toward the project. There were dickerings with Canada by the State Department.

Chairman Olds of the Federal Power Commission and vice chairman of the National Power Policy Committee was formerly executive secretary of the New York Power Authority and favors the project. William S. Youngman, counsel of the PWA Power Division was counsel of the New York Power Authority and is for the treaty.

The United States Maritime Commission has made intensive studies as to navigation phases. There is renewed activity at the FPC where several men are estimating potential generating capacity. In the remaking of the national defense "power belt" map at the request of the War Department, the northeastern New York area across the border from Canada is shown as undeveloped for plant expansion in time of war.

Isolationists in the Senate up till now have been reluctant to make a treaty of this nature with a nation at war. Of course the work could not be completed fast enough so that either power or navigation facilities would be available within the likely duration of the present war, so the defense argument seems rather tenuous. Still this is another of the things which may be done if the New Deal regains untrammelled executive spending authority.

Securities and Exchange Commission

The SEC has been slowly coming to grips with the problem of enforcing the "death sentence" of the Public Utility Holding Company Act. The balance of power within the commission has continued its leftward trend. The resignation of Commissioner George C. Mathews, an able and fair-minded official who had long stood against the more unreasonable arrogations of power which were sought by the extremists on the board, was a loss to the public service.

This left Healy and even Frank further to the right than the other two of the four remaining members. Henderson, the for-

mer Monopoly Committee Secretary, and Eicher, who votes with the New Deal. And one would scarcely classify Healy, who directed the old FTC probe of the "power trust," as a reactionary, not to mention Jerome Frank. The recently appointed fifth member, Sumner Pike, however, is a man of business experience and is considered moderate in his views.

On the commission staff, Joseph L. Weiner, present head of the utilities division, is by no means as moderate as his predecessor, C. Roy Smith.

A significant step toward enforcement of Section 11 of the Holding Company Act was taken on May 23, with the United Gas and Improvement Company before the commission on a geographical integration hearing under Section 11 (b) 2. After conference with UGI attorneys, the

commission decided that it would look over the system and lay out a tentative plan of compliance with the integration clause.

Apparently this new procedure was suggested by UGI attorneys who felt that if SEC announced in advance what it thought should be done, a more definite starting point could be found. SEC officials say they have been willing to proceed in this manner from the beginning, but believed that if they attempted to do so before notice and opportunity to be heard was extended, the industry would feel that the issues were prejudiced before hearing.

As it is, the plan which the commission submits will be tentative. Here is the procedure:

The commission, after its own study and conferences with X company's attorneys,

will state what the X system consists of under section 11b; that is, will make a tentative decision as to how many separate systems are held by the company.

Step two will be a hearing in which the company can present evidence in opposition to the tentative system plan. Trouble is likely to develop at this stage.

Step three will be an order from the commission requiring the X company to simplify its system both from a geographical and corporate viewpoint. Next comes court adjudication of the SEC order, should the company appeal from enforcement.

The snag in this apparently simple scheme comes in the so-called ABC clauses, especially Clause B. Under Sec-

Continued on Page 790



WE LIVE IN A WORLD OF GLORIOUS LIGHT

... thanks to Copper

THROUGH the ages light has meant so much to man. It has been to him a symbol of beauty, freedom and health. Its absence means ugliness, poor living conditions, lack of progress.

Today, with homes, schools, offices, factories, libraries and hospitals bathed in light, we hardly appreciate that a scant six decades ago, at the dawn of the electrical age, our light depended on flickering candles, oil lamps, gas, and even the glow of the kitchen stove.

Millions are still living in the United States who can remember when there were no electric lights at all. Today, thanks to inventive genius and a plentiful supply of copper, countless miles of wires carry light throughout the land. And each

year more electrified homes join in the fight to light up the dark corners.

COPPER—Metal of Progress

Edison's invention of the incandescent lamp in 1879 and the building of the first central station in 1882 coincided with the development of the great copper ore bodies at Butte, Montana. Were it not that these new mines made copper available in abundance for the expansion of electrical services, the growth of electricity and the progress of American civilization would have been immeasurably retarded.

Essential though copper is today to every activity of modern man, much advancement lies ahead. Through continued research and constantly improving methods of fabrication, copper will further fulfill its destiny as the Metal of Progress.



ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY

25 Broadway

New York

Power Industry Ready to Meet National Defense Needs

With 40% Capacity Margin

By C. W. KELLOGG*

President, Edison Electric Institute

SINCE a large part of American industry is electrified, an adequate power supply is a basic necessity.

Although many industrial establishments have their own power sources, still the electric utilities supply about three-quarters of all the electric power used by industry in this country and therefore face a great responsibility in the present situation. They can face it, however, with complete confidence, for they are prepared with the requisite plant facilities, experienced organization and personnel and existing sound business relationships to meet the responsibility. Never in history has any country been so well equipped with power for the production of munitions as is our country today.

**Peak Demand 28,600,000 Kilowatts;
Capacity 40,318,000 Kilowatts**

At the end of 1939 installed generating capacity in the United States exceeded the sum of the non-coincident peak demands on our power stations by over 40 per cent. In the industrial areas, where the munitions of war would be produced, this margin was 39 per cent. Effectively this margin is even greater, due to the network of interconnection between power plants

and power systems, the diversity of whose requirements makes the combined instantaneous peak demand substantially less than the sum of the non-coincident peak demands.

The utility industry will add 1,640,000 kilowatts of generating capacity in 1940 and a further million and a quarter kilowatts of generating capacity is already planned for completion in 1941; still more can be provided if conditions require to keep ahead of the normal rate of growth and maintain the margin. A large part of this new capacity is to be in steam plants, located in the industrial areas. In addition, in 1940 the Federal Government will add 230,000 kilowatts of generating capacity in the TVA and other areas.

Ample power capacity is available to supply all the existing industrial establishments of the United States. Incremental new power capacity can be added just as fast as new munitions factories could be built.

The power industry now has three and a third times as much generating capacity,

and an annual output of electric energy four times as great as in 1917, when we entered the World War. True, we have taken on much greater responsibilities in supplying power to industry since that time, but the amount of generating capacity in isolated industrial power plants has remained about the same from 1917 to date. In the meantime, while we have gained in capacity 230 per cent and in output 300 per cent, the corresponding gain in population has been only 29 per cent, and the gain in industrial production, as measured by the output of all kinds of factories, is about 15 per cent.

Another factor has intervened to improve our power supply situation. Electrical interconnection of power stations and power systems, which was in its infancy in the industrial areas at the time of the last World War, has now reached an advanced state of development, which permits a high degree of utilization of the combined generating capacities of power stations. By reason of this interconnection and of increased customer usage, the average production per kilowatt of generating capacity in 1939 was 20 per cent above the average production in 1917. If factories with war orders go to two or three shifts, as is contemplated in the government's Industrial Mobilization Plan, this greater output of electric energy per kilowatt of existing generating capacity will increase still further.

The extent of this regional interconnection is indicated by the fact that the mileage of transmission lines in industrial areas has increased tenfold since 1917. Additional interconnecting links, when found to be practicable and useful, can be added in a relatively short time, since such links would probably be short and the manufacture of equipment of this kind is not a lengthy process.

British Wartime Experience

Compared with the situation in 1917, a much smaller proportion of our total power output will be required to meet the needs of national defense. In explaining why the present war in Europe has failed to tax the power generating resources of Great Britain, the Electrical Review of London, of April 19, 1940, commented: "In 1914 electricity was comparatively little used, so that productive effort had to be turned to the construction of local generating plant, and this often delayed munitions making. Now, owing to its general availability, supply can be obtained generally with little trouble from extensive systems, and the additional load occasioned by meeting the requirements of our armed forces is a relatively small proportion of the whole." This somewhat reflects the power situation in America also, the British Grid having been established on the basis of American experience with interconnection.

During the decade from 1914 to 1924 the trend of growth of electric energy output in this country was about 12 per cent per annum. Our entry into the World War barely accelerated that pace. We now have a normal annual rate of growth on a percentage basis which is but a third or perhaps a quarter of what it was in 1917.

The net effect of war orders in 1917 and 1918 is calculated to have added about four billion kilowatt hours per annum above what the output for those years would have been if there had been

no war and no war orders. In terms of our present industrial power load and our present average output of electrical energy per kilowatt of capacity, four billion kilowatt hours in 1917 would be the equivalent of ten billion kilowatt hours now. Ten billion kilowatt hours is about 8 per cent of the present annual output of this industry. The adding of one or two shifts per day in several hundred factories would make an additional use of several billion kilowatt hours of electrical energy without adding materially to the peak demand on power systems. All this indicates that, as in the case of England and also in the case of Canada in the present emergency, additional war load is nothing like the factor that it was twenty-five years ago.

Canadian Experience

Although a large national defense program stimulates not only industrial but commercial and residential business as well, experience indicates that war itself does not accelerate an increase in the overall demand for electricity. It will increase the output of electric energy in certain industrial areas, because factories will work more hours per day, and it will probably also increase the peak demand in such areas, but not for the country as a whole. During the World War in this country and in Canada the rate of growth in peak demand was barely if at all above the normal growth for that decade. In Canada at the present time the increased output over last year is much below the same increase in the United States, and it appears that in England there has been no increase at all.

The Annual Report for 1939 of the Central Electricity Board of Great Britain (which operates the British Grid) was recently published. It states that with the outbreak of the war the progressive growth of electric power in Great Britain, which had been going on in recent years, ceased. The board reported that it had cancelled all future construction programs not already committed for and expressed the belief that the margin of capacity for requirements resulting from the completion of present construction commitments will be more than adequate "for some years after the cessation of hostilities."

To summarize, the following essential points seem to be established: (1) There is adequate electric power to supply the requirements of existing industrial establishments. (2) War activity will lengthen the hours of use in existing factories, thus increasing load factors without corresponding increase in peak demand. (3) Additional generating capacity in central stations can be added just as quickly as new factory facilities can be built. (4) There is already a large degree of interconnection of power systems in the industrial areas, and such other interconnection as may prove practicable and useful can be made in a relatively short time.

Human Resources

I have been discussing the industry's vast resources in physical plant, but of even greater importance in facing an emergency are its resources in trained and seasoned personnel, working in smooth-functioning organizations long accustomed to meeting emergencies any time of the day or night, and accustomed to the responsibility of keeping the wheels turning and of meeting any demands of the service. They are skilled in finding a practical solution to difficult technical problems, in making repairs, and installing and adjusting machinery. They are experienced in speedily restoring electric service when fire, storm or flood may disrupt it. The most valuable defense against

*An address before the first general session of the eighth annual convention of the Edison Electric Institute, Atlantic City, Tuesday morning, June 4, 1940.

OUR CONTRIBUTION...

The past decade has been one of economic and political strain throughout the world. Many industrial enterprises have been forced to curtail operations in order to survive. Public Service Electric and Gas Company, a subsidiary of Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, notwithstanding these adverse conditions, has continued to make such extensions and improvements to its plant and equipment as are necessary to keep ahead of the growing requirements for service to its many customers.

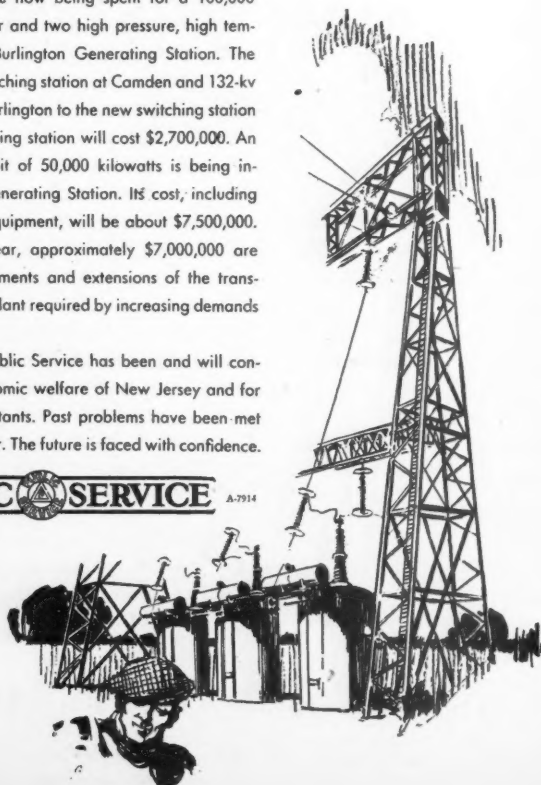
In the last two years, approximately \$20,000,000 have been spent for additions and improvements to Electric Department property. \$12,000,000 are now being spent for a 100,000 kilowatt turbine generator and two high pressure, high temperature boilers at the Burlington Generating Station. The construction of a new switching station at Camden and 132-kv transmission lines from Burlington to the new switching station and to the Trenton switching station will cost \$2,700,000. An additional generating unit of 50,000 kilowatts is being installed at the Marion Generating Station. Its cost, including boilers and other new equipment, will be about \$7,500,000.

During the present year, approximately \$7,000,000 are being spent for improvements and extensions of the transmission and distribution plant required by increasing demands on the system.

The contribution of Public Service has been and will continue to be for the economic welfare of New Jersey and for the comfort of its inhabitants. Past problems have been met squarely and without fear. The future is faced with confidence.

PUBLIC SERVICE

A-7914



possible interruption of service from acts of war or sabotage, more valuable than spare generating capacity or extra transmission lines, is this capable body of trained and resourceful men.

I am sure I speak the sentiments of every electric utility in this land when I say that the industry is ready and willing to do its best to aid our government and its armed forces in bolstering the national defense. It did so in 1917 to the limit of its plant facilities, and it is ready to do it again, this time with much more ample resources, so that electric power supply need place no limitations on the production of munitions of war. Other factors, such as the supply of skilled labor, may set the limits, but not the supply of electric power.

But how can this electric power best be applied to the needs of national defense? The Industrial Mobilization Plan of 1939, Senate Document No. 134, says: "The surrender of all individual rights in wartime is undesirable, if it can be avoided, but the assumption of additional individual responsibilities will be essential to the efficient coordination of a national industrial effort." The electric utilities are prepared and willing to accept the "additional individual responsibilities" and are confident that neither on the score of willingness nor on the score of available resources will the Army, Navy or other national defense agencies have reason to call upon them to surrender the individual rights referred to in the statement I have quoted. Most certainly the utilities can best maintain an ample supply of electric power if left free to use their own judgment and initiative and if kept in their present position of responsibility.

Advantages of Private Initiative

I would like to point out for a moment the advantages, from the standpoint of the defense of our country, of leaving the initiative and freedom of action in the hands of the private companies.

1. Long experienced in rendering public service, and accustomed to giving mutual assistance back and forth among themselves, they are able to make the most of their resources in maintaining an adequate supply of power to the public both in ordinary times and in times of emergencies.

2. By this method, a high state of efficiency is maintained throughout. There is no loss of months of time, no stagnation while the existing control is being surrendered and new control is being established, and no loss of efficiency, through taking away the initiative from those who know what to do and how to do it.

3. The time and attention of government authorities is left free to deal with the more urgently pressing matters of state, thus avoiding becoming involved in detailed business relationships and loaded down with entanglements.

4. If the initiative is left in the hands of the industry, its engineering and operating forces, better than any other agency, can contrive to use existing resources to the maximum degree, thus reducing to a minimum the necessity for any new construction in time of emergency. This will relieve the demand on materials and on labor and conserve the national credit at a time when they are badly needed for other purposes.

Our first President, in his famous Farewell Address, advised that "timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it," but in the same paragraph he urged this nation to "cherish public credit." "One method of preserving it," he said, "is to use it as sparingly as possible."

Surely the best way to follow this sage advice is to leave on the shoulders of private enterprise the job it has been doing and can continue to do with a maximum of efficiency, so that the nation's

credit and resources can be devoted to the procurement of the engines of war and the training of military forces.

5. The foreword to the National Industrial Mobilization Plan says, "The Plan does not propose the modification of any of our constitutional processes," that "the prime purpose of procurement planning is the preservation of these processes for the people of the United States." This is sound American doctrine. It seems obvious that, next to the nation's manpower, one of the greatest assets a country could have, to prepare for or to prosecute a war, is strong, adequate and willing industry, ready to exert its full powers without loss in time or efficiency in the support of its government for national defense. I am convinced that this is the position of our industry, and that our government can count upon the availability of an adequate power supply for national defense without the need for expenditures or other special measures on its own account.

In the meantime we must carry on with our daily tasks, for to do well the tasks in hand is a first essential to achieving the tasks that lie before. Therefore, let us review our business as it stands today.

Operations

In the twelve months just ended generation and sales of electricity and operating revenues attained all-time high records, generation exceeding the previous high of last year by 12 per cent, and operating revenue exceeding last year's high by 7½ per cent. Operating expenses, however, also have risen and taxes and retirement appropriations reached all-time highs, so that the balance for return to investors stands today no higher than it did a decade ago; although in the meantime \$1,700,000,000 of net additional construction has been done by the electric utilities.

The construction budget for 1940 amounts to \$644,000,000 and is the highest since 1930. The biggest item of increase is for steam generating capacity, a budget for this item equal to the 1929 construction expenditures and substantially exceeded only twice before—in 1923 and 1924.

Accounting

Accounting problems of this industry have continued to demand much attention of utility managements. Paradoxically, the lower electric rates have become, the more meticulous have become the accounting requirements imposed. The demands for information from Federal agencies, superimposed on the demands for information from State bodies, have placed a heavy burden in time and money upon this industry. To the credit of the accountants and the accounting committees, it should be stated that substantial progress has been made in improving methods and developing means for providing the required information without too great rise in accounting costs.

Public Ownership Elections

So far this year, twenty-six municipalities and local districts have voted on the question of public ownership of electric utilities. Twenty-four of these have voted against public ownership and only two have voted for public ownership. Stated on another basis, communities with a population of 460,000 voted against public ownership and communities with a population of 1,535 voted for public ownership—only 0.3 per cent in favor. Last year in seventy-five communities, with a population of over 1,000,000, the per cent in favor was 12 per cent. In 1913, 111 communities with a population of six and one-half million show about 70 per cent in favor. These figures, under all the circumstances, show a gratifying change in public sentiment in favor of private enterprise.

"ONE AND A HALF MILLION KILOWATTS for the CITY OF LIGHT"



System operator calls for more electricity as thunderstorm darkens Manhattan.

● All the drama, excitement, and responsibility of keeping the world's greatest city supplied with electric energy are concentrated in Consolidated Edison's thrilling World's Fair exhibit, "The City of Light."

Last year, more than 7,500,000 people visited our building—many of them your own customers. This year, visitors will see many improvements and additions that we are sure you would not want to miss.

Members of the E. E. I. and their friends are cordially invited to visit New York on their way to or from the Convention. A hearty welcome, and some unforgettable moments, await you at the "City of Light"—a stone's throw from the Trylon and Perisphere.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST. We also recommend a visit to the exhibits of the Gas Industries and of the Electric Utilities, as well as the individual displays in the Power Building.

CONSOLIDATED EDISON

SYSTEM COMPANIES

ELECTRIC, GAS, AND STEAM SERVICE FOR BUSINESS AND THE HOME

SERVICE



Appliance Sales Slightly Lower; Heavy Demand for Motors, Generators, Etc.

By LA RUE APPLEGATE

SOME branches of the electrical equipment industry are operating at the highest rate since 1937, despite a first-quarter decline in orders booked. Trade reports indicate that sales of nearly all electrical manufacturers—including "general line" companies and producers of highly specialized items—have been running at a brisk pace, at least up to the tenth of May.

Appliance volume has backed away from the near record peaks of last December, but is still substantially above that of a year ago. Sales of heavy apparatus—such as central systems, turbines and transmission equipment—are moving steadily ahead and compare favorably with those of the fourth quarter of last year. Percentage gains over last year, however, are not as large as in some appliances. The volume of industrial electrical goods—such as motors, generators, switches and fuses—is unusually large, with the trend upward.

Indicative of the prosperity being enjoyed by the industry is the fact that Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing—the second largest domestic producer—paid a wage bonus of 14 per cent last month, the second largest bonus in the company's history and almost as high as the all-time record of 16 per cent in August, 1937. Net profits of the company in April were \$2,514,000, as compared with \$1,806,000 in the previous month, \$1,276,000 in February and \$959,000 in January.

As the figures show, earnings have been in an upward spiral for four consecutive months.

The company also reported that unfilled orders on March 31 totaled \$83,000,000, the largest in Westinghouse's sixty-eight years of corporate existence. A year ago the backlog was \$46,900,000. At the close of 1937 unfilled orders were \$60,298,000, while on Dec. 31, 1929 they were \$62,025,000.

Because Westinghouse has received a large amount of marine business in recent months its record does not accurately reflect the condition of the entire industry. Unfilled orders of the entire industry are below the peaks of last December. Earnings of the industry, however, have held at a remarkably high level.

Orders booked by seventy-eight leading electrical equipment manufacturers totaled \$238,846,000 in the first quarter of this year, the largest for any similar period since 1929 with the sole exception of 1937. First-quarter bookings were 21 per cent above those of a year ago, but were under those of the December quarter, which were the largest for any quarterly period since 1929.

As shown in Table I, the two leading

manufacturers showed larger percentage gains last year than did the entire industry. Especially unusual is the fact that both General Electric and Westinghouse reported increases of 43 per cent, indicating that neither company gained ground on the other last year. In the first quarter of this year, however, Westinghouse bookings rose 30 per cent, as compared with a gain of 12 per cent for G. E. The larger increase by Westinghouse reflects large marine orders, according to reliable sources.



TABLE I. ORDERS BOOKED

(Thousands)			
By 78 Manufacturers			
Quarters.	1939.	1938.	P.C. Chge.
First	\$197,654	\$154,154	+28
Second	206,567	157,315	+31
Third	212,001	158,959	+33
Fourth	254,302	160,374	+59
Year	\$869,524	\$630,802	+38
	1940.	1939.	
First	238,846	197,654	+21
By General Electric			
	1939.	1938.	
First	\$96,883	\$63,376	+33
Second	82,189	62,847	+31
Third	79,510	60,533	+31
Fourth	112,167	63,419	+77
Year	\$360,749	\$252,175	+43
	1940.	1939.	
First	97,490	86,883	+12
By Westinghouse Electric			
	1939.	1938.	
First	\$50,121	\$37,999	+33
Second	54,418	38,715	+41
Third	52,000	36,456	+43
Fourth	57,700	36,493	+58
Year	\$214,239	\$149,663	+43
	1940.	1939.	
First	65,250	50,121	+30

The National Electrical Manufacturers Association reports that sales of industrial materials—porcelain, mica, vulcanized fiber and the like—in the first quarter averaged 116 per cent of the 1936 base, a gain of almost 40 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of last year and the highest since 1937. This sharp sales gain reflects increased factory building modernization as well as larger sales of almost all major electrical appliances.

In the first quarter orders received for motors and generators averaged 104 per cent of the base year and more than 33 per cent over a year ago. Current incoming business is below the peaks reached in the closing months of last year, but otherwise it is the best since 1937. Trade reports indicate that incoming orders increased substantially in April and May, with machine tool builders, aircraft companies and shipbuilders accounting for a good portion of the increase. The machine tool builders are among the best customers of the electric motor manufacturers, and the machine tool industry, of course, is booming.

One of the features of the electrical equipment industry has been a sharp spurt in bookings of heavy apparatus during the

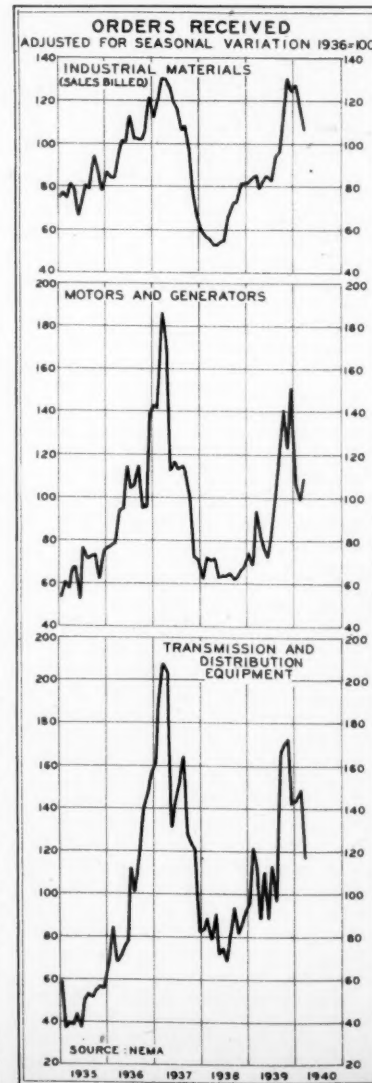
last few weeks. Trade observers attribute the sudden demand to efforts on the part of the utility industry to gird itself for increased business as a result of the new national defense program and the naturally inflationary effects of war. Whatever the cause, numerous large turbines and considerable transmission equipment and similar apparatus has been ordered in the last few weeks.

Orders for transmission and distribution equipment averaged 129 per cent of the 1936 base in the first quarter, a gain of 20 per cent, as contrasted with the first three months of last year. Current incoming orders, however, show much larger percentage gains.

Thanks to new peace-time records for shipbuilding, the electrical equipment companies are doing a large amount of marine work. Electric propulsion equipment represents the bulk of orders, but switches, fuses, cable and auxiliary motors are likewise in demand. The Navy is one of the best customers, but oil companies and steamship lines are likewise in the market.

Average daily refrigerator sales in April totaled 7,147 units, the lowest since last November and sharply under the 1938-40 peak of 11,239 units in January. Despite the recent downward trend in sales, 1,154,000 electric refrigerators were sold in the first four months of this year, an increase of 35 per cent, as contrasted with the comparable month of last year and the largest since the early part of 1937.

Trade reports differ on the effects of the recent break in the stock market. Some authorities assert that sales declined



A NEW VOLUME PEAK IN ELECTRIC SALES

SIGNIFICANT of increasing usefulness to the territory it serves is the expanding electric sales volume of Columbia System operating companies.

The System recently issued its annual report which shows that sales of electricity during 1939 exceeded by a wide margin those of any previous calendar year. In kilowatt hours 1,374,152,619 were sold, as compared to 1,217,177,634 for 1938. Meanwhile electric customers increased from 357,597 to 367,332.

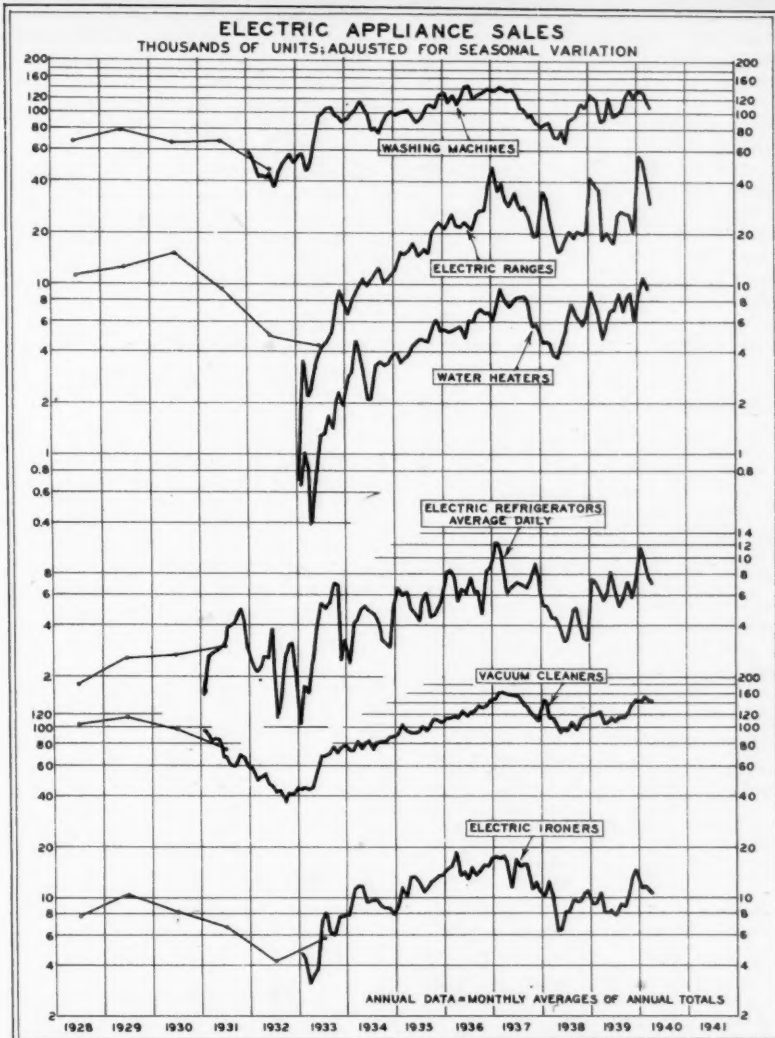
Many factors have contributed to this growth. Commercial, industrial and domestic consumers are adopting higher standards of lighting. Appliances are being used more extensively to save time and labor. Factories, locating in the smaller communities, tend to increase local employment, resulting in greater demand for electric service.

In each of these developments . . . Columbia System participation is active and constructive. By adhering to traditionally high ideals of public service, its subsidiaries keep pace with our national progress.



Fast FORWARD MARCH OF AMERICA ELECTRIC UTILITIES EXHIBIT and GAS WONDERLAND at the NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION



sharply in the closing weeks of May, while other experts, equally well informed, assert that the decline was of "very small" proportions. One leading manufacturer reported that he was "three or four weeks" behind on refrigerator orders—an almost unprecedented situation. Severe price cuts initiated last November are responsible for the recent high level of sales.

Partly because of active promotion by one large utility company, vacuum cleaner sales have held better than any other major appliance. According to official reports, April sales were 143,000, after allowance for seasonal variation, only slightly below the February high and otherwise the largest since the middle of 1937. In the first four months of this year 612,000 cleaners were sold, a gain of 25 per cent, as contrasted with 491,000 in the four months ended April 30, 1939.

Sales of washing machines and electric ironers have been declining since the latter part of 1939. May sales are reported to have been only slightly above those of a year ago and considerably below the recent peaks. In the first four months of this year 513,000 washers were sold, as compared with 471,000 in the corresponding months of last year. Ironers likewise show a small increase with 44,000 units sold in the four months ended April 30, as compared with 37,000 a year ago.

Extensive research indicates that the market for washers is almost saturated and that the present field is largely replacement. Based on an average life of ten years, some 1,400,000 washers are needed to replace outworn machines. Thus far the washing machine companies have reached that goal in only two years, 1936 and 1937, but they seem confident that volume will hit that mark this year.

January range sales were the largest for any month on record, after allowance for seasonal variation, but the trend has been downward since that time. In the

first four months, nevertheless, 153,000 electric ranges were sold—a new record for the period—and almost 40 per cent above a year ago. Because of a large volume of residential housing, lower electric rates and reduced prices for ranges, the outlook for this appliance is good. Competition is relatively keen, but profit margins are substantial.

TABLE II. FIRST-QUARTER EARNINGS
"General Line" Companies

	Net Profits		Share	
	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.
General Electric.....	11,951	7,373	\$0.42	\$0.26
Westinghouse Elec....	4,041	2,356	1.51	0.88
Appliance Manufacturers				
Air Way Electric.....	10	1	d0.04	d0.07
Birtman Electric.....	132	111	0.02	Nil
Chicago Flex. Shaft...	317	267	1.76	1.49
Crosley.....	43	210	0.08	0.38
Easy Wash Mach.....	99	96	0.20	0.18
Eureka Vacuum.....	d32	d27	d0.14	d0.12
Maytag Wash Mach....	356	391	0.06	0.07
Radio Corp.....	2,313	1,448	0.11	0.06
Servel, Inc.....	693	836	0.39	0.61
White Sewing Mach....	136	113	0.23	0.17
Zenith Radio.....	221	382	0.45	0.78
Industrial Equipment				
Black & Decker.....	194	137	0.52	0.37
Continental Diamond...	181	17	0.40	0.04
Cutler-Hammer.....	406	57	0.61	0.09
Formica Insulat.....	116	46	0.70	0.25
Hoskins Mfg.....	149	98	0.31	0.20
Square D.....	401	121	0.89	0.35
Weston Electric.....	284	53	1.77	0.24

Water heater sales reached a new peak in February, but declined in March and April. Heater sales parallel the trend in residential housing to a large extent, but the manufacturers have been finding it difficult to sell electric heaters to all home builders because of the relatively high cost of operation—especially in the important Eastern market. Measured in units, heaters are the slowest selling of all major appliances and until operating costs can be reduced further the outlook for them is cloudy.

Sales of the smaller appliances, such as clocks, mixers, toasters, cookers, casseroles and heating pads, are all running higher than last year, although no sensational gains are reported. Volume in the

"light" lines closely parallels the trend in consumer purchasing power and the business recession has pinched some pocket-books in recent months.

Radio set sales continue good, with the percentage increase over a year ago the largest for any major appliance. Keen interest in war news, frequency modulation, or "FM" broadcasting, and television are the contributing factors as well as large demand for radio-phonograph combinations and portable units.

While the electrical equipment industry showed a 55 per cent increase in first-quarter earnings there was great divergence among individual companies. The combined profits of GE and Westinghouse—the only "general line" companies in the business—rose 65 per cent. This better-than-industry gain reflects large sales

of relatively profitable heavy apparatus.

The ten appliance companies listed in Table II (excluding Radio Corporation, which derives much of its income from broadcasting), earned \$1,975,000 in the first quarter, as compared with \$2,380,000 in the three months ended March 31, 1939. Refrigerator manufacturers' earnings were held down by lower prices.

The manufacturers of electrical equipment for industrial work scored the best gain in profits with the seven companies listed earning \$1,731,000 in the first quarter, as compared with \$629,000 in the first quarter of last year. The makers of industrial supplies, moreover, have large unfilled orders in many cases, whereas the appliance manufacturers are operating on a hand-to-mouth basis for the most part. A few companies are exceptions.



Research is radio's road to progress

WORLD WIDE radio communications; national and international broadcasting; radio usefulness in times of peace and in times of national emergency, are all the products of scientific research. Without such research, the American radio industry would be non-existent. Without it, radio's future usefulness would remain unexplored.

Radio research has been the key-stone of RCA's operation since 1919. Today, this Company, which is engaged in every field of radio, is following its consistent policy of improving present-day radio services and pioneering in the development of the new.

Three new services in radio now beckon those who would expand radio's usefulness to the public and who would create employment of men and money. They are Facsimile, Frequency Modulation, and

Television. Involved in these three new services are the transmission of printed matter and illustrations; the improved transmission of sound services; and the transmission of sight and sound simultaneously through the air. In other words, new and important communication services are now out of the laboratory and ready for use in the interests of education and entertainment, and for the service of industry and commerce.

Research continues, however, to explore the unknown frontiers of space where additional useful radio channels may be created for a thousand and one additional services in the interest of mankind.

RCA continues with 600 research specialists at work constantly improving the old and developing the new. Radio's road to the future is the research road, the road to progress.



Radio Corporation of America

Utility Earning Power

Continued from Page 780

commodity prices will, of course, be essential to the maintenance of utility earning power because rates are being continually reduced. There is a school of thought which holds that the war will bring about commodity-price inflation, as in the World War, which was a period of acute difficulty for the power industry. In the last seven years, however, so many inflationary influences have been unloosed only to result in temporary spurts in commodity prices that predictions of commodity-price inflation are no longer taken very seriously. There must have been powerful deflationary forces at work to counteract the inflationary forces unloosed at inter-

vals over the last seven years. It may be that the war and the American defense program will change all this. Thus far, however, there has been little indication of any far-reaching change in the price situation. So far as the power industry is concerned, this is all to the good, because it is difficult to visualize any situation in the near future which would permit the power companies to charge higher rates even if commodity-price inflation were to cause a heavy increase in operating expenses.

The efforts of the Federal Government to establish new "yardstick" power projects throughout the country have for the time being been defeated by Congressional opposition, but this apparently means that the most recent efforts in that direction have merely been more subtle. One of the first official acts of the trustees of the As-

sociated Gas and Electric Company, some of whom have been prominently associated with the New Deal, was to reduce rates on Staten Island, a territory served by an Associated Gas subsidiary. This recalls the circumstance that Mayor La Guardia has long wanted a municipal "yardstick" plant in New York City in order to force further rate reductions in the territory served by subsidiaries of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York. Is not the Staten Island situation the answer to Mayor La Guardia's prayer, and if so, how long will it be before agitation is commenced for still lower rates in the other four boroughs? It should not be forgotten that at Tupelo, Miss., on Nov. 18, 1934, addressing the people about the TVA, President Roosevelt said: "What you are doing here is going to be copied in every State in the Union before we get through."

Administration in the matter of national defense that such an overwhelming percentage of these vast power projects should be concentrated within easy distances not only of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts but of the Canadian and Mexican borders.

The decision of the SEC to divulge to the major holding companies its ideas as to what would constitute suitable integration plans under Section 11 is regarded as an important step toward the solution of the integration problem. This step, unfortunately, comes at a time when world conditions have thrown a new obstacle in the way of almost any project involving financing or refinancing. In some cases it may be possible to take steps toward meeting the legal requirements of geographically integrated utility systems by the swapping of physical properties. It is doubtful, however, if this is possible except in a very few instances. In most cases, integration involves the untangling of complicated financial arrangements. This can usually be done only through some form of financing or refinancing.

Uniform Accounts

Another indication of subtle ways in which the public ownership crowd moves forward in its efforts to beat down a fair return for utility investors is seen by some observers in the action of the Federal Power Commission in prescribing uniform systems of accounts for the privately owned power industry. This is described as follows in *Power in Transition*, by Ernest R. Abrams:

Yet, in preparation for that time when, through the "reconstruction" of sitting justices or through changes in its membership, the Supreme Court may be induced to renounce its forty-year-old fair value rule in favor of the prudent investment device, the Federal Power Commission and certain of the State regulatory bodies have prescribed uniform systems of accounts * * * which require the re-statement of fixed capital accounts to show the present-day book costs of utility plants at "original cost," or at the cost to the person who first devoted each individual item of utility property to public service, with the difference between present-day book costs and "original cost" segregated for an implied extinguishment.

It is unnecessary to point out, of course, that during the last year the time when the Supreme Court would be "reconstructed" arrived. It is not, on the other hand, a foregone conclusion that the court as presently constituted will follow the course foreseen by Mr. Abrams; but it is safe to assert that the next important rate case to be carried to the Supreme Court will be watched with apprehension by the utility investor.

TABLE IV. ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION (Millions of kw.h.)

	Fuel Power.	Water Power.	Total.	P. C. Water.
1926.....	44,146	23,848	67,990	35
1927.....	46,863	26,382	73,244	36
1928.....	49,447	31,007	80,453	39
1929.....	59,128	30,956	90,084	34
1930.....	59,387	29,205	88,592	33
1931.....	58,038	27,538	85,575	32
1932.....	45,912	30,801	76,714	40
1933.....	47,576	31,356	78,933	40
1934.....	53,916	31,069	84,986	37
1935.....	56,067	36,544	92,611	39
1936.....	60,336	37,231	97,566	35
1937.....	74,206	40,959	115,166	36
1938.....	68,766	40,926	109,691	37
1939.....	93,093	39,370	122,463	32

Source: Edison Electric Institute.

TABLE V. RELATION OF CURRENT GENERATED TO CAPACITY

	Output (Millions of Kw.h.).	Capacity* (Millions of Kw.).	Output Per Kw. (Kw.h.).
1926.....	67,990	22,777	2,985
1927.....	73,244	24,203	3,026
1928.....	80,453	26,249	3,066
1929.....	90,084	28,290	3,184
1930.....	88,592	30,804	2,876
1931.....	85,575	32,563	2,628
1932.....	76,714	33,470	2,282
1933.....	78,933	33,799	2,335
1934.....	84,986	33,629	2,527
1935.....	92,611	33,706	2,748
1936.....	106,566	34,074	3,127
1937.....	115,166	34,610	3,328
1938.....	109,691	35,645	3,077
1939.....	122,463	36,988	3,319

*Based on average for each year. At the end of 1939 actual capacity was 37,377,764 kilowatts. Source: Edison Electric Institute.

The important role of electric power plants in wartime has also been frequently stressed by the Administration. It is therefore of interest to note the locations of some of the most important Federal power projects. It is an interesting commentary on the alleged foresight of the

TABLE VI. NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS (ON DEC. 31 (Thousands))

	Res.	Comm.	Farm.	Total.*
1926.....	16,516	3,437	309	20,295
1927.....	17,696	3,669	393	21,766
1928.....	18,748	3,869	506	23,155
1929.....	19,570	3,962	576	24,156
1930.....	19,880	3,972	650	24,556
1931.....	19,858	4,072	699	24,690
1932.....	19,140	3,974	709	23,878
1933.....	19,301	3,955	714	24,027
1934.....	19,866	3,994	744	24,663
1935.....	20,446	4,015	789	25,313
1936.....	20,987	4,105	1,043	26,206
1937.....	21,898	4,151	1,242	27,164
1938.....	22,110	4,231	1,407	27,851
1939.....	22,813	4,400	1,786	29,104

*Including railroad and municipal customers not shown separately. Source: Edison Electric Institute.

TABLE VII. REVENUE PER KWH. AND CONSUMPTION PER CUSTOMER

	Cents Per Kw.h. Res.	Comm.	Kwh. Per User. Res.	Comm.
1926.....	6.98	2.18	428	12,501
1927.....	6.80	2.18	444	12,751
1928.....	6.60	2.12	460	13,110
1929.....	6.30	2.04	499	14,322
1930.....	6.00	2.11	543	13,634
1931.....	5.74	2.20	578	12,550
1932.....	5.57	2.26	597	10,705
1933.....	5.45	2.07	595	11,462
1934.....	5.30	2.01	624	12,384
1935.....	4.99	1.93	672	13,597
1936.....	4.65	1.78	727	15,828
1937.....	4.39	1.72	793	17,281
1938.....	4.21	1.83	845	15,051
1939.....	4.03	1.70	890	16,920

Source: Edison Electric Institute.

Until the *Blitzkrieg* utility bonds, under the influence of the unprecedented ease in the money market, were reaching all-time high records as to market prices and all-time low records as to yields. They were largely displacing high-grade railroad bonds as a last line of defense (outside of United States Government bonds) for the harassed investor. Now, however, utility bonds even of the highest grade have declined sharply. A declining or depressed market is no market in which to attempt financing or refinancing. The opinion may therefore be ventured that despite the optimism in official circles regarding the likelihood of rapid progress under the mandatory provisions of Section 11 the problem will not be solved overnight.

It would indeed be unfortunate if the SEC at this particular time were to insist too enthusiastically on "reform" of holding company financial structures, especially on any "reform" involving drastic rearrangement of ownership or control of existing physical plant and equipment. It is a well-established fact that the operating subsidiaries of some of the holding companies which are in the worst positions from the standpoint of sins of the past in the matter of financial manipulation, are in many instances highly efficient with respect both to plant and equipment and personnel. It is consequently to be hoped in this critical year when every effort will be required to carry through the national defense program that the industry will not be unduly hampered by having its attention diverted too strenuously toward the solution of the integration problem.

Table III. Public Utility New Security Issues

(Thousands of Dollars)

	New Capital		Refunding		Total	
	Bonds	Stocks	Bonds	Stocks	Bonds	Stocks
1926.....	1,132,999	464,586	364,797	23,268	1,479,798	488,154
1927.....	1,291,931	773,418	683,320	912,030	2,135,640	841,758
1928.....	1,054,015	757,466	590,329	160,479	1,644,344	917,944
1929.....	702,822	1,229,149	305,490	205,307	1,008,312	1,434,456
1930.....	1,603,685	761,455	187,650	13,426	2,071,076	774,851
1931.....	685,768	252,869	948,367	559,201	1,254,969	283,919
1932.....	267,888	6,462	274,350	2,343	285,907	531,452
1933.....	27,221	7,000	34,221	56,363	58,510	83,583
1934.....	49,360	.....	49,360	109,086	109,086	158,445
1935.....	81,766	1,785	83,551	1,167,165	1,200,201	1,248,921
1936.....	119,105	4,579	123,684	1,858,351	2,001,660	2,077,456
1937.....	147,341	6,434	153,775	587,937	86,310	674,247
1938.....	265,674	5,105	270,779	940,486	127,254	957,740
1939.....	52,413	5,490	57,882	1,120,169	134,011	1,254,181
1940.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,171,583	1,311,064
Jan.....	770	.....	770	300	1,070	1,070
Feb.....	1,197	1,278	2,475	76,200	34,829	111,029
Mar.....	3,852	350	4,202	31,188	200	31,388
Apr.....	64	515	579	82,163	23,336	106,500
May.....	403	.....	403	134,000	20,400	154,400
June.....	9,738	2,928	12,666	159,385	800	160,185
July.....	25,494	398	25,892	37,964	39,158	77,122
Aug.....	1,930	.....	1,930	239,940	8,730	248,670
Sept.....	125	.....	125	22,645	.....	22,645
Oct.....	1,805	.....	1,805	147,052	147,052	148,557
Nov.....	1,975	.....	1,975	74,282	2,558	76,840
Dec.....	5,360	.....	5,360	114,050	4,000	118,050
Jan.....	16,650	844	17,534	65,806	35,562	101,368
Feb.....	6,225	790	7,015	75,424	14,472	89,896
Mar.....	29,675	1,873	31,548	175,457	50,034	225,491
Apr.....	6,051	8,736	16,787	23,719	17,517	41,236
May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Source: Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

\$26,000,000 TO PROVIDE JOBS FOR HEAVY INDUSTRY

THE combined construction budget of American Gas and Electric Service Corporation Affiliated Companies for 1940 is \$26,000,000.

The Affiliates anticipate the expenditure of this amount to provide extensions of and improvements on their facilities. This will automatically distribute millions of dollars among employees of industry.

We might call these dollars "Dinner-Pail Dollars." They will be spent for rent, groceries, clothing, furniture, and every type of convenience. They will pay for professional services, education, and amusement. They will circulate locally and nationally and contribute to business stability throughout the country.

Americans want to earn their own way. This industry helps them to do it.

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC SERVICE CORP.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATES

Appalachian Electric Power Co.	Kingsport Utilities, Inc.
Indiana & Michigan Electric Co.	The Scranton Electric Co.
Indiana General Service Co.	Wheeling Electric Co.
Atlantic City Electric Co.	The Ohio Power Co.
Kentucky and West Virginia Power Company, Inc.	

\$26,000,000



Calendar of National Legislation, Week Ended June 1

WASHINGTON.
LAST WEEK the Senate and House met Monday through Friday, May 27-31. The Senate recessed and the House adjourned to Monday, June 3.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS—Royd R. Sayers, director Bureau of Mines; Sumner T. Pike, member Securities and Exchange Commission; Jay Pierrepont Moffat, Minister to Canada; Albert G. Black, Iowa, governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

NOMINATIONS—Edward C. Eicher, Iowa, member Securities and Exchange Commission (reappointment); Walter Myers, Ind., Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION—HDoc 799—Second message from President on natl defense, May 31.

PASSED BOTH HOUSES—HR3955—Amend Sec 335d AAA Act. Passed S May 29. HR5584—Amend Canal Zone Code. Passed S May 28.

HR6751—Repeal certn laws as to vessels' manifest. Passed S May 28.
 HR7018—Amend Sec 289 Criminal Code. Passed S May 29.

HR7019—Punishment for assaulting Fed officers. Passed S May 28.
 HR7020—Service of process on U S in foreclosures. Passed S May 29.

HR7233—Dispose of surplus Fed real property. Passed S May 28.
 HR7643—Simplify natl forest administratn. Passed S May 29.

HR8086—Crime to wreck a train. Passed S May 28.

HR8202—Agriculture approp. Further disagreement on conf rpt May 30.
 HR8283—Amend Sec 4370 Revised Stat. Passed S May 29.

HR8373—Amend Sec 79 Judicial Code. Passed S May 29.
 HR8438—Navy approp. Conf rpt filed May 31. HRpt2302.

HR8475—Limit interpretatn of term "American fisheries." Passed S May 28.
 HR8668—War Dept civil functns approp. Amendments in disagreement May 30.

HR8745—Interior approp. Amendments in disagreement May 27.
 HR9243—Army promotn system. Conf rpt filed May 28. HRpt2329.

HR9262—Examinatn of civilian nautical schools. Passed S May 29.
 HR9271—Continue Alaskan Internatl Highway Commn. Passed S May 28.

HR9381—Alteratn of bridges over navigable waters. Passed S May 28.
 HR9492—Misdemeanor to stow away on vessels. Passed S May 29.

HR9594—Amend Sec 12b Soil Conservatn and Domestic Allotment Act for transfer of funds for crop insurance. Passed S May 29.
 HJR265—Bur Labor Statistics study productivity and labor costs in industry. Passed S May 28.

HJR302—Stt compacts as to fishing on Atlantic coast. Passed S May 28.
 HJR367—Aid South American republics to increase their military and naval establishments. Passed S May 28.

HJR537—Emergency procedure for determining form constructn costs under Sec 502b Mercht Marine Act. Passed S May 29.
 HJR551—Make Reorganization Plan No. V effective at once. Passed S May 31.

PASSED ONE HOUSE—S1473—Extend time for filing claims under AAA Act. Passed S May 29.

S1964—Auth charitable contributns by natl banking assns. HRpt2341 May 29.
 S1970—La Follette Civil Liberties Bill. Passed S May 27.

S2013—Cooperative assns in D C. Passed S May 29.
 S2047—Divest prizefight films of interest character. HRpt2348 May 30.

S2326—Provide seeds for food productn in Hawaii in case of emergency. Passed S May 29.
 S2568—Amend Fed Credit Union Act. Passed S May 29.

S2915—Rentals in certn oil and gas leases. Passed S May 29.
 S3136—Construct small reservoirs under Fed reclamation laws. Passed S May 28.

S3230—Hospital Constructn Act. Passed S May 30.
 S3464—Amend Perishable Agri Commodities Act 1930. Passed S May 28.

S3683—Remove time limit for cooperatn in establishing farm units on Fed reclamation lands. Passed S May 28.
 S3727—Limit operatn Sec 109 and 113 Criminal Code and 190 Revised Statutes as to certain counsel. Passed S May 28.

S3617—Interstt compact pollutn control Ohio basin. Passed S May 29.
 S3739—Specify that wildlife restoratn projects be owned by Stts. Passed S May 29.

S3786—Punish interest shipment stolen animals. Passed S May 29.
 SJR222—Potomac Valley Conservancy District. Passed S May 29.

SJR234—Coverage under railway retirement laws. Passed S May 28.
 SJR260—Maintenance of essntl vessels affected by Neutrality Act. Passed S May 29.

SRes240—Continue railroad financing invstg through 77th Cong. Passed S May 28.
 SRes268—Continue authorizatn for invstg of telegraph industry. Passed S May 28.

HR3955—Amend Sec 335d AAA Act. SRpt 1692 May 27.
 HR4860—Exclude and deport aliens who advocate change in American form of govt. SRpt1684 May 27.

HR5138—Fingerprinting of aliens, etc. SRpt 1721 May 29.
 HR6971—Amend Fed Home Loan Bank Act. Passed H May 31.

HR7018—Amend Sec 289 Criminal Code. SRpt1699 May 27.
 HR7020—Amend law as to service of process on U S in foreclosure proceedings. SRpt 1707 May 28.

HR7000—Amend AAA Act. SRpt1693 May 27.
 HR7971—D C Unempt Compensatn. Passed H May 27.

HR8222—Expedite naval shipbuilding. Passed H May 28.
 HR8448—Auth constructn naval aircraft. SRpt May 31.

HR8650—Strengthen natl defense. To S calendar May 27.
 HJR517—Clear title to certn real estate. SRpt May 31.

HRes504—Invstg Alaskan and domestic fisheries. Passed H May 30.

REPORTED—S71 (Adams) SRpt1727 May 31—Repeal act as to Philippine currency reserves on deposit in U S.
 S2568 (Sheppard) SRpt1718 May 28—Amend Fed Credit Union Act.

S3426 (Gillette) SRpt1719 May 29—Amend AAA Act.
 S3799 (Ellender) SRpt1723 May 30—Amend Sec 15g Agri Mktg Act.

S3938 (Glass) SRpt1725 May 31—Auth RFC purchase stock in Fed home loan banks, etc.
 S3962 (Sheppard) SRpt1724 May 30—Auth constructn at military posts.

S3998 (Byrnes) SRpt1717 May 28—Increase credit resources Commodity Credit Corp.
 S4008 (Murray and others) SRpt1726 May 31—Auth RFC loans to develop strategic minerals.

S4024 (Walsh) SRpt1716 May 28—Auth constructn naval aircraft.
 HR9774 (Fosage) HRpt2327 May 28—Prompt deportatn aliens engaged in espionage and sabotage.

HR9877 (Scrugham) HRpt2328 May 28—Auth Secy Interior promulgate charges for Boulder Dam power.
 HR9886 (Patman) HRpt2347 May 30—Amend Fed Credit Union Act.

HR9896 (May) HRpt2338 May 29—Auth constructn at military posts.
 HR9897 (May) HRpt2339 May 29—Auth acquisitn additnl land at military posts.

HR9972 (DeRouen) HRpt2361 May 31—Auth river and harbor improvements for natl defense.

NEW SENATE BILLS—S4050 (Clark, Mo) Military Aff—Establish Dept of Natl Defense.
 S4053 (Smith) Finance—Provide for designation of an individual's domicile and residence when making income tax returns.

S4057 (Sheppard) Military Aff—Auth acquisitn additnl land for military purposes.
 S4059 (Connally) Military Aff—Military training for CCC.

S4061 (Hughes) Commerce—Extend CAA jurisdictn over certn airmail services.
 S4062 (Bridges) Military Aff—Establish natl home defense force.

S4067 (Lucas) Patents—Prevent publicatn of patents in natl interest.
 S4070 (Wheeler and Schwartz) Interstt Com—More uniform insurance coverage of coal miners.

S4071 (Lee) Immigratn—Prevent illegal entry of aliens.
 S4075 (McCarran) Commerce—Extend CAA jurisdictn over certn airmail services.

SJR264 (Townsend for Barbour) Military Aff—Limit emergency powers of executive officers of U S.
 SJR266 (Byrd) Finance—Temporary natl fiscal commn to work out govt economies.

SJR268 (Bilbo) Interstt Com—Auth ICC to postpone effective date of order as to joint rates between motor carriers and forwarding companies.
 SRes273 (Reynolds) Calendar—Ask info on number of aliens in govt.

NEW HOUSE BILLS—HR9899 (Lea) Interstt & Forn Com—Extend CAA jurisdictn over certn airmail services. Also HR9924 (Flannery).

HR9900 (Maas) Naval Aff—Abolish Naval Academy for training of midshipmen and commission officers from civil life.
 HR9903 (Snyder) Immigratn & Naturalizatn—Prevent illegal entry of aliens.

HR9905 (O'Leary) Mercht Marine & Fisheries—Maintenance of essntl vessels affected by Neutrality Act.
 HR9906 (Hoffman) Ways & Means—Relating to acquisitn of forn silver.

HR9909 (Vincent, Ky) Ways & Means—Amend Sec 2803c and 2903 Internal Rev Code.
 HR9910 (Voorhis, Calif) Agri—Employ rural jobless on conservatn projects.

HR9918 (Bland) Mercht Marine & Fisheries—Citizenship requirements for manning of vessels.
 HR9925 (Mansfield) Rivers & Harbors—Auth improvement of rivers and harbors for natl defense.

HR9926 (Cooley) Bnkg & Currency—Increase credit resources Commodity Credit Corp.
 HR9928 (Lanham) Patents—Prevent publicatn of inventns in natl interest.

HR9930 (Steagall) Bnkg & Currency—Amend Home Owners Loan Act 1933.
 HR9931 (Steagall) Bnkg & Currency—Increase credit resources Commodity Credit Corp.

HR9944 (Anderson, Mo) Military Aff—Establish home defense force.
 HR9947 (Keogh) Revisn of Laws—Repeal obsolete statutes and improve U S Code.

HR9951 (Edelstein) Interstt & Forn Com—Workmen's compensatn for motor-carrier employees.
 HR9955 (Lea) Interstt & Forn Com—More uniform insurance coverage of coal miners.

HR9956 (Rogers, Okla) Ways & Means—Old-age pensions.
 HR9957 (Cooley) Agri—Reconcentratn of cotton by Commodity Credit Corp.

HR9958 (Steagall) Bnkg & Currency—Auth RFC purchase stock Fed home loan banks.
 HR9964 (Bradley, Mich) Ways & Means—Amend Sec 1101 Soc Sec Act.

HR9966 (Doughton) Ways & Means—Natl defense bonds and taxes.
 HR9971 (Cole, N. Y.) Agri—Auth distributn Govt-owned farm commodities to Red Cross.

HR9974 (Larrabee) Educatn—Divisn of Aviatn Educatn in U S Office of Educatn.
 HR9977 (Rich) Judic—Control of alien-published papers.

HR9978 (Hoffman) Labor—Eliminate oppressive labor practices affecting natl defense.
 HR9979 (Cooley) Bnkg & Currency—Amend act to facilitate exchange of agri commodities for strategic minerals.

HJR553 (Celler) Judic—Permit FBI wire-tapping for natl defense.
 HJR554 (Dingell) Approp—Approp for airports.

HCR72 (Smith, Ohio) Rules—Ways & Means Committee invstg methods of financing natl defense.
 HRes505 (Hoffman) Labor—Request certn info from Sec Labor.

HRes506 (Mrs. Rogers) Military Aff—Express sense of House as to funds for CMTC.

Week Ended May 25

NEW SENATE BILLS—S3998 (Byrnes) Bnkg & Currency—Increase credit resources of Commodity Credit Corp.

S4006 (Johnson, Calif) Bnkg & Currency—Amend Sec 3b Securities Act 1933 to increase limit of amount of an issue of securities which SEC may exempt.

S4007 (Johnson, Calif, & others) Agri & Forestry—Amend AAA Act 1938 to extend mktg quota provisions to lettuce and melons.
 S4008 (Murray & others) Military Aff—RFC loans for development of deposits of strategic minerals. Also S4013 (McCarran & Ashurst).

S4022 (Lundeen) Interstt Com—Create Dept of Air Service.
 S4024 (Walsh) Naval Aff—Auth constructn naval aircraft.

S4027 (Walsh) Naval Aff—Reorganizatn of Navy Dept.
 S4034 (Maloney) Agri & Forestry—Amend AAA Act.

S4038 (Bridges) Immigratn—Prohibit use of arms by aliens.
 S4039 (Hayden & others) Irrigatn & Reclamtn—Auth Secy of Interior to promulgate rates for Boulder Dam power.

S4041 (McCarran) Educ & Labor—Establish divisn of aviatn educatn in U S Office of Educatn.
 S4043 (Lee) Educ & Labor—Programs of adult civic educatn.

SJR257 (Bilbo) Approp—\$100,000,000 for Fed Surplus Commodities Corp to acquire surplus stocks of farm products to stabilize prices affected by the war.
 SJR259 (Pepper) Forn Relatns—Govt sell its aircraft abroad.

SJR260 (Bailey) Commerce—Emergency



"GIVE MY BEST TO THE FOLKS"

"Hope to be seeing you soon." . . . "Gee, it's swell to hear your voice." . . . "We're all well here."

No great words of business or state are these—just the homey, every-day conversations that are America. The thoughts and hopes and remembrances that bind families and friends together. The flow of understanding that helps to make this a united nation.

Always the Bell System stands ready to help . . . to do its part quickly, cheaply, courteously, in the manner of a friend.



provision for maintenance of essential vessels affected by Neutrality Act 1939.

SJR261 (Maloney and Mead) For Relatna—Relief to afflicted areas of Europe.

SJR (Byrnes) Govt Organizatn—Reorganizatn plans III and IV to take effect Jan. 30.

SJR263 (Pepper) For Relatna—Aids short of war to Allies.

SRES272 (Reynolds) Military Aff—Investg "Fifth Column" activities.

NEW HOUSE BILLS—HR9819 (Jones, Tex) Agri—Amend Soil Conservatn & Domestic Allotment Act and AAA Act.

HR9823 (Alexander) World War Vets Legis—Veterans work program.

HR9825 (May) Military Aff—Expedite strengthening of nail defense.

HR9827 (Boren) Interst & For Com—Training of civilian air pilots.

HR9847 (Sacks) Bnkg & Currency—Amend Home Owners Loan Act by reducing interest, abolishing deficiency judgments, and providing moratorium on foreclosures.

HR9849 (Voorhis, Calif) Judic—Registratn of certn organizatns.

HR9858 (Dies) Immigratn & Naturalizatn—Reduce quota immigratn; deport undesirable aliens.

HR9862 (Snyder) Immigratn & Naturalizatn—Prevent illegal entry of aliens.

HR9863 (McLaughlin) Judic—Amend Bankruptcy Act as to basis of property and exempt certn corps from chapter XI.

HR9877 (Scruggs) Irrigatn & Reclamtn—Auth Secy of Interior promulgate charges for Boulder Dam power.

HR9881 (Hawks) Judic—Restrict use of arms by aliens.

HR9882 (Keogh) Revison of Laws—Repeal obsolete statutes and improve U S Code.

HR9883 (Healey) Agri—Amend Plant Quarantine Act 1912.

HR9884 (Randolph) Labor—Amend CCC Act.

HR9885 (Johnson) Okla—Military training for CCC.

HR9886 (Patman) Bnkg & Currency—Amend Fed Credit Union Act.

HR9888 (Lea) Interst & For Com—Amend part II Interst Commerce Act as to freight forwarders.

HR9891 (Randolph) Educatn—Adult civic educatn.

HR9892 (Connelly) Patents—Aid Army and Navy in providing for nail defense.

HJR547 (Ditter) Approp—Approp for relief and work relief.

HJR548 (Harrington) Approp—\$100,000,000 for Fed Surplus Commodities Corp to acquire surplus stocks of farm products to stabilize prices affected by war.

HJR549 (Martin J Kennedy) Military Aff—Create nail defense authority to invstg nail defense requirements.

HCR68 (Havener) Rules—Joint committee study feasibility of standing H and S committees on civil aviation. Also HCR69 (Lemke).

HCR70 (Miller) Military Aff—Request President to turn over War Resources Board Rpt of Oct 1939 to Military Aff Committee.

HR9849 (Sheppard) Rules—Invstg Pacific Coast petroleum deposits.

HR9849 (Crawford) Rules—Obtain names of holders, buyers and sellers of securities and commodities between May 1 and 20, 1940.

HR9849 (O'Toole) Rules—Invstg lack of strategic minerals.

HR9849 (Dies) Accounts—Payt of expenses Dies Committee invstg of un-American activities.

Government Program

Continued from Page 783

tion 11 (b) 1 it is provided that SEC shall permit a registered holding company to continue control of one or more additional integrated public utility systems as determined by the hearing if, after notice and opportunity for hearing, it finds that:

A. Each of such additional systems cannot be operated as an independent system without the loss of substantial economies which can be secured by the retention of control by such holding company of such system.

B. All of such additional systems are located in one State, or in adjoining States, or in a contiguous foreign country, and

C. The continued combination of such systems under the control of such holding company is not so large (considering the state of the art and the area or region affected) as to impair the advantage of localized management, efficient operation, or the effectiveness of regulation.

Clause B probably will be the first which the commission will have to decide before the other clauses are gone into. Does it mean that all of such additional systems must be in the same State as the principal system? Does it mean that all of such additional systems must be themselves located in one State, or adjoining States, regardless of whether these States are in proximity to that in which the principal system is located?

Officials are not sure what is meant. But it is likely that SEC will interpret the

clause to mean that the additional systems will have to be in the same State or States adjoining the main system.

It is hard to guess how long this cumbersome procedure will take. Officials say they are proceeding slowly in order to be careful and fair. Problems and possible litigation are to be expected at every turn.

Earlier, in late February and early March, the commission had ordered several of the largest holding companies to submit integration plans under Section 11.

Interference With Financing

Another important development is the increasing tendency of SEC to dominate the financial policies of the power companies. It is known that the commission is considering an attempt to upset existing voting equities in some holding companies which have passed guaranteed dividends to preferred stockholders. The attitude seems to be that the passing of dividends over five or ten years is unjust to the preferred stockholders, who therefore should be given a larger voice in company management. Proceedings may come under Section 11, a part of which reads:

"It shall be the duty of the commission * * * to require by order * * * that each registered holding company * * * shall take such steps as the commission shall find necessary to insure that the corporate structure or continued existence of any company in the holding system does not unduly or unnecessarily complicate the structure, or unfairly or inequitably distribute voting power among the security holders of such system * * *"

SEC may soon interpret this section to give broad powers to reorganize corporations which it believes inequitable as now organized.

A case which shows the commission's desire to control is seen in the refusal to let Consumers Power and Light finance according to the plan which it filed with SEC. The company wanted to secure \$31,594,000 of which \$3,000,000 was to be in common stock to be taken by the parent corporation and the rest in 3 1/2 per cent first mortgage bonds.

SEC countered with the suggestion that \$13,000,000 be in stock and the rest in bonds. The purpose was to create new voting equities in the system and reduce the fixed charges to carry the new financing. The common stock was marketable, as several underwriters stood ready to subscribe.

The company did not want to create new voting power except in the parent company; therefore cut its bond issue to the commission's figure of \$18,594,000, but issued only the \$3,000,000 in stock instead of \$13,000,000. Thus \$10,000,000 in employment-creating investment was knocked out of the plan.

The arm's-length bargaining question has been a point of controversy within the SEC. In the case of the Dayton Power and Light Company, renewal of the question was ordered. A \$25,000,000 bond issue was allowed, however.

There was also the complicated business of the Associated Gas and Electric Company, bitter foe of the Holding Company Act in 1935, which was finally forced into receivership.

In the lurid case of the Union Electric Company of Missouri, hearings have been reopened as to charges of influencing local officials.

Federal Power Commission

As in the SEC, the control of the Federal Power Commission has slipped to the left in the past year under the chairmanship of Leland Olds, former executive secretary of the New York Power Authority and a personal friend of the President. Commissioner Manly, formerly a dominant force in the commission and once considered rather radical in his views, is now to the right of the majority of his colleagues without having changed his position.

Although the FPC has been engaged

mainly in relatively minor cases in recent months, two precedent-making decisions remain to be tested in the courts: the Otter Tail decision, handed down by the commission on May 1 and the New River case which the commission lost but is appealing.

The Otter Tail "discrimination" case, if upheld, will have a drastic effect on rates made by utilities with municipalities. The Otter Tail Power Company, a Minnesota corporation, furnished power to several communities in Minnesota and South Dakota. One of these communities, Fergus Falls, Minn., received a much lower rate, owing to the large amount of power used and because of certain tax and water right concessions made by the city.

FPC brought a proceeding on its own motion under the "discrimination" clause of Section 205 (b) of the Federal Power Act. After seven pages of justification as to its jurisdiction, the commission took twenty more pages to find that there was discrimination in the rates and ordered the Otter Tail company to put into effect the same wholesale rates for the other cities as it charged Fergus Falls, ignoring the special factors that went into the base of the Fergus Falls rate.

Commissioner Manly vigorously dissented from this short-cut method of rate fixing. While agreeing that there was discrimination, he charged that the commission had no authority to fix rates as it did:

There is some question whether [this] is a valid rate schedule within the meaning of the Federal Power Act and the rules and regulations of this commission. It is in fact an agreement or contract between the Otter Tail company and the city of Fergus Falls, signed in April, 1935, not only fixing the terms and conditions for the sale of electric energy by the utility to the city's distributing system, but also covering the disposition of important contractual and property rights and obligations created under the terms of another contract, then existing, which had been in effect since 1912 and would have continued until 1937. These rights and obligations related to such matters as the city's water rights in the Otter Tail River on which the power company's generating system is located, the waiver of the right of the city under the preceding contract to acquire that plant, and the obligation of the power company to furnish water free to the city from its reservoir.

Commissioner Manly went on to say that inclusion of such factors by the commission in a rate ordered to be put into effect "must inevitably becloud any determination of the justice and reasonableness of such rates."

"Short-cut methods in rate regulation," he concluded in his dissent, "may be highly desirable, in order to save the government, the utilities and the consumers, where possible, the expense and delay attendant upon involved rate cases. Nevertheless such methods cannot achieve their ends or escape shipwreck in the courts unless they are sound as regards both facts and procedure."

In the New River case the commission lost by a 2-to-1 decision in a special three-judge circuit court for the Fourth Circuit. FPC had contended that it had authority over the construction of a dam by the Appalachian Power Company on the New River at Radford, Va., and over rates for the power. A recapture clause was inserted in the license to be granted to Appalachian.

The company contended that the commission had no authority since the river was non-navigable, and began to build the dam. The commission had the court enjoin the construction. Then in the district court the commission lost on the question of jurisdiction. The court ruled the stream non-navigable and thus wholly under jurisdiction of the State.

On appeal the majority of the circuit court in sustaining the lower court ruling, declared:

The only practical effect of the issuance

of the injunction at this time would be to force the defendant company to accept a license with conditions as to property rights which, under the facts of the case, are properly subject to the regulatory laws of the State and not of the Federal Government.

FPC is appealing to the Supreme Court. Attorneys General of thirty States have already come into the case on the side of the company on grounds that the commission is trying to invade the regulatory field of the States.

The commission has been active also in the survey of power requirements and the interconnection of various power systems for national defense. In this connection, FPC is revising the national defense power map completed last Spring at the request of the War Department, but never made public. Thomas R. Tate, author of the power grid plan, has been working on the revision.

Work in the field of natural gas regulation has been moderately active. Ten new proceedings have been brought against companies under the Natural Gas Act.

Rural Electrification

Transferred to the Department of Agriculture by executive order last year the formerly independent Rural Electrification Administration, under former Ickes aide Harry Slattery, continues to be one of the most popular agencies of the New Deal. The Senate, however, is balking at a proposed increase in funds. The budget called for \$40,000,000 to be borrowed from RFC. Congressman Rankin, REA's champion in the House, was successful in raising the ante to \$100,000,000. The Senate cut back to a \$40,000,000 appropriation which is likely to be the final figure, though the conferees have not yet agreed.

REA reports that its business is better this year than last. Construction went forward at the rate of 500 miles per day in the Fall and Winter on REA-financed power systems. In the Spring REA loans totaled about \$270,000,000, which should sum up to about 250,000 miles of rural lines to furnish some 850,000 rural homes with power. Some 200,000 miles of line are in operation and more than half a million meters are connected.

Applications for REA loans totaled about \$70,000,000 in May. Questions have been raised as to the ultimate repayment of the cost to the government. Last year one of the best cooperatives in Ohio petitioned for tax relief on grounds that it could not pay out. Since much of the program is in "thin" territory which private power companies could not develop on a paying basis, it is to be expected that there will be some losses which in effect are a subsidy. But if a subsidy were not needed, there would be no point in the program.

REA officials still express optimism as to repayments which are comparatively light at the start, since the loan contracts specify a slowly increasing level of principal and interest payments as the projects become established. Records thus far are not conclusive since the oldest REA system has been in operation only a little more than four years and the amount advanced to borrowers has doubled in little more than a year.

It is claimed that not one dollar of the loans advanced has been charged off by REA or transferred to an inactive account; that "no losses have been experienced on any loans and there have been no foreclosures."

New efforts are being made to boost power demands. A "Farm Electric Equipment Tour" has been on the road in eighteen States and already has been seen by 300,000.

Costs of line construction have been cut by REA's experience. Costs per mile have declined to about \$750 on the average and are less than \$500 in several large Texas

Continued on Page 813

The Week in Commodities: Index at New Low as War News Encourages Selling

WHOLESALE commodity prices declined to a new low for the year last week as further liquidation came into the market because of the adverse situation in Europe. The Annalist Index closed at 79.8 on June 1, lowest since last August and a decline of four-tenths of a point as compared with the previous week. Grain prices were easy, with wheat down about three cents a bushel and rye losing 2½ cents. Corn declined about a cent. Cotton was steady but silk declined. Wool scored a small gain. Tin resumed its advance and rose to the highest levels of the year. Copper was steady on good export demand. Among the more speculative items, rubber, cocoa and sugar improved.

DAILY COMMODITY PRICES

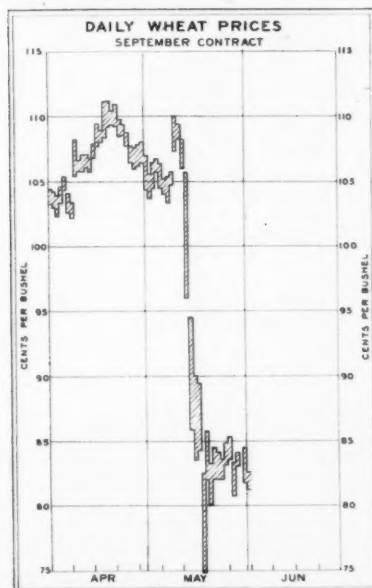
	Cot- ton	Wheat	Corn	Hogs	Futures Spot Index
May 27	10.26	1.02½	.90	5.44	52.95 155.0
May 28	10.20	1.01½	.79½	5.15	52.24 153.2
May 29	10.24	1.02	.79½	4.77	52.51 153.1
May 30	Holiday				
May 31	9.93	.96½	.78	5.12	52.17 153.0
June 1	9.91	1.00½	.78½	5.15	52.34 153.7
June 3	9.84	1.00½	.79½	5.10	52.22 153.3
June 4	9.85	.99½	.79	5.15	52.22 153.3

*Approximate.

THE GRAINS

Wheat futures declined 2½ to 3 cents a bushel last week as trading ebbed to the lowest level of the entire year. According to Chicago observers, news from Europe was bad enough to warrant a sharp decline in prices, but speculators remained on the sidelines because of the recently established minimum prices.

Despite the dullness of last week's trading, prices covered a wide range. Market observers point out that the present market is unusually sensitive, with small orders being able to push prices sharply higher or lower. On Tuesday, for example, prices slumped 5 cents under the Monday highs on only a few transactions. An equally swift rebound took place in the late trading. On Friday prices again dropped sharply.



The uncertain price movements of the last two weeks have carried prices to within striking distance of the minimum quotations posted by the government. Some speculators believe that these minimum levels will be tested before long because harvesting is proceeding in some sections and selling will soon come into the spot markets. There are no minimum prices for cash grain, but weakness in that variety will have an adverse effect upon futures.

In spite of the unsatisfactory action of prices since the extreme lows were established on May 18 and the threats of cash selling, a certain degree of optimism has

developed in trading circles. The panic that reigned in the wheat pits for a while has been replaced by a quiet confidence. The recent steadiness in stock prices and the upward trend in domestic business have both served to reassure wheat traders. As the action of prices proves, that confidence has not turned into actual buying orders as yet, but many authorities feel that any bit of "good news" from Europe will find "immediate reflection in higher prices."

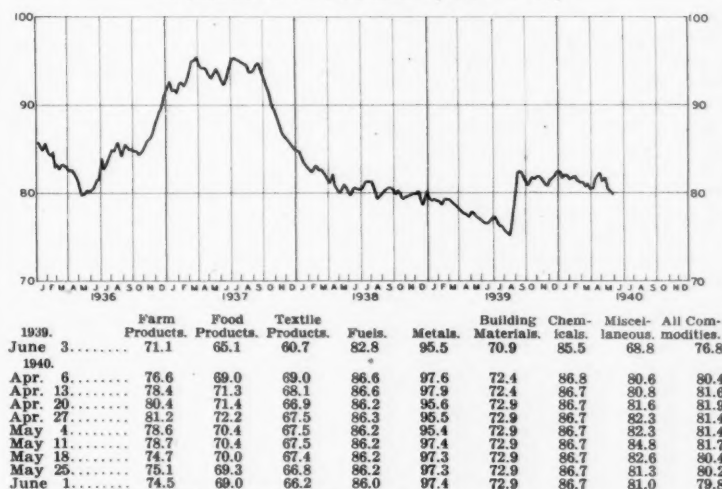
Excellent growing weather has caused further upward revisions in wheat crop estimates. One authority last week placed the total crop at 712,000,000 bushels, more than 110,000,000 bushels above the average trade guess a few months ago. The general opinion, however, leans toward a crop of 690,000,000 bushels, or slightly more, which would be enough to cover estimated domestic requirements. Earlier this season crop observers were predicting

a crop at least 60,000,000 bushels under requirements.

Exports continue most discouraging, with only 5,000 bushels leaving these shores in the week ended May 25. Season shipments are now placed at 21,654,000 bushels, as compared with 67,682,000 bushels in the comparable weeks of last year. The export situation, moreover, is clouded by the threats of Italian entrance into the war. Should this happen, the American market for wheat will be further curtailed since the Italian Navy would probably close the Mediterranean to commercial shipping.

Featuring the wheat market in recent weeks has been the continued buying of mills. Most of these purchases are against flour sales made some time ago and the mills are taking advantage of current low prices to fulfill contracts and obtain additional supplies. Like the speculators, however, the mills are not rushing for grain.

THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1926=100)



	Farm Products	Food Products	Textile Products	Fuels	Metals	Building Materials	Chem- icals	Miscel- laneous	All Com- modities
1939									
June 3	71.1	65.1	60.7	82.8	95.5	70.9	85.5	68.8	76.8
1940									
Apr. 6	76.6	69.0	69.0	86.6	97.6	72.4	86.8	80.6	80.4
Apr. 13	78.4	71.3	68.1	86.6	97.9	72.4	86.7	80.8	81.6
Apr. 20	80.4	71.4	68.9	86.2	96.6	72.5	86.7	81.6	81.9
Apr. 27	81.2	72.2	67.5	86.3	95.5	72.9	86.7	82.3	81.4
May 4	78.6	70.4	67.5	86.2	95.4	72.9	86.7	82.3	81.4
May 11	78.7	70.4	67.5	86.2	97.4	72.9	86.7	84.8	81.7
May 18	74.7	70.0	67.4	86.2	97.3	72.9	86.7	82.6	80.4
May 25	75.1	69.3	66.8	86.2	97.3	72.9	86.7	81.3	80.2
June 1	74.5	69.0	66.2	86.0	97.4	72.9	86.7	81.0	79.8

Percentage changes for week from:									
Last week	-0.8	-0.4	-0.9	-0.2	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.5
Last year	+4.8	+6.0	+9.1	+3.9	+2.0	+2.8	+1.4	+17.7	+3.9

SPOT PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES

(New York Prices Except as Noted)

	June 1, 1940	May 25, 1940	June 3, 1939
Wheat, No. 2 red, c. i. f., domestic (bu.)	\$1.00½	\$1.03½	\$0.97½
Corn, No. 2 yellow (bu.)	.78½	.79½	.66½
Oats, No. 2 white (bu.)	.47½	.48½	.47½
Rye, No. 2 Western domestic, c. i. f. (bu.)	.63½	.65½	.47½
Barley, malting (bu.)	.70	.68½	.62½
Flour, spring patents (bbl.)	5.10	5.25	5.05-5.25
Cattle, good and choice heavy steers, average, Chicago (100 lb.)	10.38	10.44	10.56
Hogs, good and choice, avg., Chic. (100 lb.)	5.12	5.29	6.46
Beef, Western dressed steers, 700 lbs. and up, good and choice, average (100 lb.)	16.88	16.88	16.00
Hams, smoked, 10-12 lbs. (lb.)	.1725	.1725	.20½
Pork, mess (100 lb.)	16.25	16.25	20.87½
Bacon, No. 1 dry cure, 6-8 lbs. (100 lb.)	17.00	17.00	21.00
Lard, steam Western (100 lb.)	5.80	5.90	6.70
Sugar, raw, duty-paid (lb.)	.0275	.0275	.0286
Sugar, refined (lb.)	.0450	.0450	.0445
Coffee, Santos, No. 4 (lb.)	.0725	.0725	.0750
Cocoa, Accra (lb.)	.0502	.0481	.0450
Cotton, middling upland (lb.)	.1010	.1011	.0878
Wool tops (lb.)	.95	.94	.86
Silk, 78% seriplane, Japan, 13-15 (lb.)	2.77	2.805	2.58
Rayon, 150 denier, first quality (lb.)	.53	.53	.51
Worsted Yarn, Bradford, 2-40s, halfblood weaving (lb.)	1.5675	1.6375	1.31½
Cotton yarn, carded 20-2 warp (lb.)	.22½	.23	.22
Printcloth, 38½-inch, 64x80, 5-35 (yd.)	.04½	.04½	.04½
Cotton sheeting, brown, 36-inch, 56x60, 4.00, unbranded double cuts (yd.)	.05½	.05½	.05
Hides, light native cows, Chicago (lb.)	.10½	.10½	.11
Leather, union backs (lb.)	.34	.36	.31
Rubber, plant'n ribbed smoked sheets (lb.)	.22	.2050	.1645
Petroleum, crude, at well, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avg. for 10 fields (bbl.)	1.1970	1.2095	1.147
Gasoline, at refinery, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avg. for 4 refin'y centers (gal.)	.0520145	.0520145	.0485
Pig iron, Iron Age composite (gross ton)	22.61	22.61	20.61
Finished steel, Iron Age composite (100 lb.)	2.261	2.261	2.236
Steel scrap, Iron Age composite (gross ton)	13.17	17.92	14.21
Copper, electrolytic, delivered Conn. (lb.)	.114	.114	.10
Copper, export f.a.s. (lb.)	.115	.1125	.1125
Lead (lb.)	.0502	.0502	.0475
Tin, Straits (lb.)	.55	.53	.49
Zinc, East St. Louis (lb.)	.06	.06	.04½
Silver, Handy & Harman official (oz.)	.35½	.35½	.42½
Cottonseed oil, crude, bleachable, immediate (lb.)	.0500	.0500	.05½
Paper, newsroll contract (ton)	50.00	50.00	50.00
Paper, wrapping, No. 1 Kraft (lb.)	.0525	.0525	.05

Prices for previous Friday.

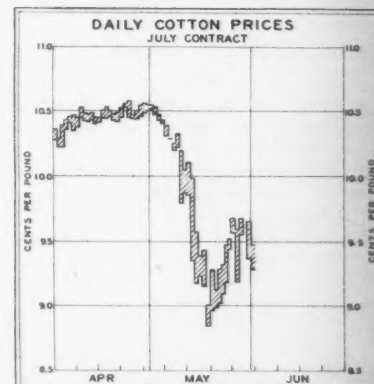
Corn prices declined 1 to 2 cents a bushel last week in slow trading. Selling in futures was based on the decline in cash prices because of selling by farmers. Spot sales, though, ceased when the price declined below 60 cents in Illinois central stations.

Trade reports indicate that "large quantities" of government-held corn are being moved from the interior to Great Lakes ports for eventual shipment into Canada, where the grain will represent an emergency reserve. Aside from the movement to Canada, exports have been small, although Argentina continued to make large shipments abroad.

July oats and all deliveries of rye and soy beans sold at the minimum prices last week. The bulk of trading in soy beans was carried on at the minimum levels. Some interests made deliveries against May oats in Canadian grain, the first imports into the Chicago area in five years.

COTTON

On the smallest volume of trading in four weeks, cotton futures declined moderately. At Saturday's close prices were off 8 to 16 points. Highlighting the week was the continued strength of the old crop futures and near-by new-type options. Buying of the near-by options reflects the tight supply situation and the discouraging outlook for cotton exports next season. With the war cutting off larger and larger portions of the American export market, traders fear a huge surplus of fiber next year.



Actual cotton exports continue poor. For May, shipments totaled about 225,000 bales, as compared with 345,000 bales in the previous month and 143,000 bales in May, 1939. Last January shipments aggregated 1,030,000 bales, while in December they were 717,000 bales. Exports for the ten months ended May were 3,900,000 bales, including barter cotton, as against 3,100,000 bales last season. Unless the Allies step up purchases considerably, exports in the 1940-41 season may fall below the fifty-year low record established in the 1938-39 period.

MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON

(Thousands of running bales; as reported by the New York Cotton Exchange)

	Wk Ending Thursday	Yr's	Chge.
	May 30, 1940	May 23, 1939	1939, P. C.
Movement Into Sight:			
During week	82	125	103 - 20
Since Aug. 1	13,151	13,099	8,954 + 47
Deliveries to Domestic Mills:			
During week	96	114	114 - 16
Since Aug. 1	6,920	6,824	5,580 + 24
Exports:			
During week	68	33	38 + 79
Since Aug. 1	5,827	5,759	3,141 + 86
Visible Supply (Thursday):			
U. S. A. only	4,755	4,837	4,547 + 5

Conditions in the unfinished goods market remain very quiet and the slackness of trade is beginning to cause many complaints. According to trade reports, domestic mill activity slackened considerably in the closing weeks of May and still further curtailment is likely unless incoming business improves in the immediate future. The relatively good showing of department-store sales—although volume

last week only equaled the 1939 period—has thus far brought little business to cotton mills.

The difficulty, of course, is that there was too much forward buying in the final quarter of last year. There are indications, however, that department-store sales may take a turn for the better in the near future, especially if the weather continues good. On Monday and Tuesday department store sales jumped sharply as a spell of hot weather hit the Eastern seaboard.

COPPER

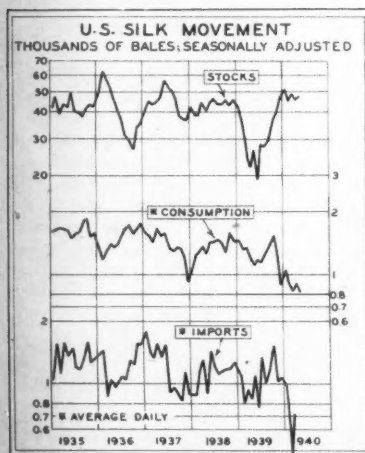
Futures rallied about 20 points last week on a limited number of transactions. The small gains in futures, however, do not fully reflect the vast improvement that took place in the spot market and trade sentiment.

Thanks to a last minute burst of buying, domestic copper sales for all of May reached 84,086 tons, largest for that month since 1929 with the possible exception of 1933, when a speculative boom was getting under way. Sales last month compare favorably with 41,701 tons in April, but are below the February peak of 147,197 tons.

The export picture has improved to a marked degree. Late last week it was reliably reported that Great Britain was negotiating for 10,000 tons at 11½ cents or higher. Additional supplies will be purchased when needed and if the red metal can be shipped soon enough. England's decision to buy copper from American companies is quite a surprise since she controls the important Rhodesian copper mines. This paradox, however, is explained by the fact that copper from English owned African mines must now go around the Cape of Good Hope. Shipment from America is faster.

SILK

Futures held in a narrow range and closed about unchanged despite weakness in the spot market. The poor May statistics were released too late in the week to affect the market, although traders have come to the point where they pay very little attention to figures anyway. On Monday the market declined 6 to 10 cents before recovering.



May consumption totaled only 18,997 bales, lowest for any month since about 1918 and carrying our index of consumption (in which 100 equals estimated normal), to the lowest levels in more than two decades. In May, 1939, America used 26,150 bales, while in 1937 35,278 were consumed by domestic mills. The continued decline in consumption reflects the high cost of silk and the constant inroads of rayon and other competing fibers—the newest of which is Nylon.

Other figures are somewhat more encouraging. New York warehouse stocks at the close of May were 43,285 bales, a slight increase, as compared with the previous month, but much below the recent high of 59,000 bales in January. Imports continue at a relatively low level, but any increase in prices would probably result

in larger imports as the Japanese sought to benefit by the rally.

SUGAR

Domestic futures declined 1 to 3 points in an unusually dull market. World options, on the other hand, rose 10 to 13 points as compared with the close of the preceding week and more than 25 points as contrasted with the lows of May 22. The rally in world futures was attributed to a technical situation whereby those options were selling at too great a discount as compared with "U. S." grades.

On Monday of this week it was revealed that France had already bought 25,000 tons of refined sugar, or more than double the previous estimates. New York brokers asserted that the destruction of many sugar fields and factories in Northern France is responsible for the renewed interest. Large sales are also being made to many countries around the Mediterranean, but traders assert that Italian entrance into the war would mean loss of those markets.

The refined market is quiet. Withdrawals against old contracts continue fairly steady, but little new business is reported. A continuation of the present seasonal weather should stimulate consumption, although many large consumers already have sufficient amounts on hand. Any sharp rally in futures, though, would probably set the raw market buzzing.

HIDES

Hide futures dropped over 100 points last week before support was uncovered. Several options reached new lows for the last two years or more. Some improvement took place in the closing days of the week and final prices were down 24 to 38 points.

Recent statistics are a stand-off. April consumption of all leathers totaled 1,727,000 hides, as compared with 1,879,000 in the previous month and 1,788,000 hides a year ago. In the early part of 1939 monthly consumption went over the 2,350,000 mark. At the close of April (latest available) visible stocks in all hands were 12,496,000 hides, a new low for the current decline and only slightly above the fifty-year bottom established last October. The decline in consumption and the drop in stocks serve to offset each other.

April shoe output was disappointing, with the official figures released by the Census Bureau about 500,000 pairs below previous trade guesses. The government agency placed April output at 31,019,000 pairs, as compared with 34,551,000 pairs in March and 33,058,000 pairs last year. Our index of boot and shoe output declined to 106 per cent of normal for April, lowest for any month since the severe curtailment period at the close of 1937.

COCOA

After an early dip following the news of the surrender of the Belgian Army, futures rallied about 30 points and ended the week with gains running to 20 points. Volume of trading, however, failed to increase on the rally and most traders were extremely careful when making commitments. Current prices are close to the lows of the year.

The British Parliament was told last week that the mid-season crops of the Gold Coast and Nigeria would be destroyed as purchased because of the shortage of storage space and curtailment in export demand. Other cocoa already stored would be re-examined and all that is unfit for sale would be destroyed. How much cocoa will thus be removed from the market is unknown.

According to the Department of Commerce, ten chocolate manufacturers increased their sales 13 per cent in April, although volume was 28 per cent under the March total. May sales were poor, according to trade reports.

LA RUE APPLGATE.

COMMODITY FUTURES PRICES

(Grains at Chicago; Others at New York)

Daily Range

	July	October	December	January	March	May
	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.
Cotton—New:						
May 27	9.85 9.79	8.94 8.85	8.85 8.78	8.78 8.77	8.67 8.58	8.54 8.46
May 28	9.79 9.57	8.76 8.42	8.65 8.36		8.45 8.25	8.31 8.14
May 29	9.83 9.79	8.82 8.74	8.73 8.64		8.53 8.45	8.40 8.30
May 30—Holiday						
May 31	9.79 9.59	8.79 8.61	8.70 8.52		8.50 8.35	8.37 8.20
June 1	9.59 9.49	8.68 8.57	8.59 8.50		8.39 8.32	8.26 8.20
June 1 close	9.59 t	8.64 t	8.54 t	8.48 n	8.34 t	8.22 t
Week's range	9.85 9.49	8.94 8.42	8.85 8.36	8.78 8.77	8.67 8.25	8.54 8.14
Previous week	9.70 9.14	8.85 8.47	8.76 8.38	8.63 8.32	8.58 8.18	8.44 8.02
Contract range	10.82 7.90	10.29 8.25	10.18 8.35	10.14 8.29	10.08 8.10	8.62 8.00
range	Ja.3 Se.1	Ap.17 No.1	Ap.17 My.18	Ap.17 My.18	Ap.17 My.18	My.17 My.18
Old and New Contracts:	Traded week ended Friday, May 31, 445,000 bales;					
previous week	617,800; year ago, 369,500					

	July	September	December	January	March	May
	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.
Wheat:						
May 27	.85% .83%	.85% .83%	.85% .84%		.86% .85%	.86% .85%
May 28	.83% .81%	.83% .80%	.84% .81%		.84% .81%	.84% .81%
May 29	.83% .83%	.84% .83%	.84% .83%		.84% .83%	.84% .83%
May 30—Holiday						
May 31	.84% .81%	.84% .81%	.85% .82%		.86% .82%	.86% .83%
June 1 close	.81% t	.82% t	.81% t	.82% t	.82% t	.82% t
Week's range	.85% .81%	.85% .80%	.85% .81%	.85% .81%	.86% .81%	.86% .81%
Previous week	.85% .80%	.85% .80%	.85% .81%	.85% .81%	.86% .81%	.86% .81%
Week June 3, 1939	.79% .77%	.79% .76%	.80% .78%	.80% .78%	.80% .78%	.80% .78%
Contract range	1.11% .74%	1.11% .74%	.85% .81%	.85% .81%	.85% .81%	.85% .81%
range	Ap.22 My.18	Ap.18 My.18	My.18 My.18	My.18 My.18	My.18 My.18	My.18 My.18
Traded week ended Friday, May 31,	59,518,000 bushels; previous week, 144,426,000;					
year ago, 96,301,000.						

Weekly Range

	Week Ended June 1, 1940	Week Ended May 25, 1940	Contract Range	Week Ended June 3, 1939
	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Date	High. Low. Last.
Corn:				
July	.63% .60% .61% t	.63% .60% .61% t	May 10 .52% May 18 .53% .52%	.52% .50% .52%
Sept.	.63% .60% .60% t	.62% .59% .60% t	May 10 .52% May 18 .53% .52%	.52% .50% .52%
Dec.	.59% .57% .58% t	.60% .58% .60% t	May 23 .57% May 31 .54% .52%	.54% .52% .54%
*Bushels traded	10,835,000	26,390,000		31,484,000
Oats:				
July	.34% .33% .33% t	.35% .33% .33% t	Apr. 18 .30% Oct. 9 .34% .33%	.34% .33% .34%
Sept.	.32% .31% .31% t	.33% .31% .31% t	Apr. 18 .30% May 15 .33% .32%	.33% .32% .33%
*Bushels traded	2,288,000	7,447,000		8,433,000
Rye:				
July	.47% .44% .45% t	.51% .45% .46% t	Dec. 18 .38% May 18 .54% .52%	.52% .50% .52%
Sept.	.50% .46% .46% t	.53% .47% .47% t	Apr. 22 .40% May 18 .56% .53%	.56% .53% .56%
Dec.	.48% .48% .49% t	.50% .48% .49% t	May 29 .48% May 31 .54% .52%	.54% .52% .54%
*Bushels traded	2,754,000	9,661,000		4,548,000

	July	September	December	January	March	May
	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.
Cocoa:						
July	4.85 4.49 4.77 t	4.90 4.35 4.35	6.95 Sept. 6 4.35 May 21 4.40 4.23			
Sept.	4.90 4.56 4.85 n	4.98 4.41 4.55 Sept. 12 4.41 May 21 4.52 4.33				
Dec.	5.00 4.64 4.93 t	5.00 4.52 4.60 May 10 4.52 May 21 4.68 4.52				
Jan.	4.79 4.77 4.96 n	4.80 4.78 6.25 May 13 4.68 May 18 4.60 4.60				
Mar.	5.05 4.76 5.03 t	5.15 4.63 6.55 May 10 4.63 May 18 4.79 4.68				
May	5.10 5.10 n	5.15 4.63 6.55 May 10 4.63 May 18 4.79 4.68				
Contract traded	845	1,924	6.16 May 1 5.06 May 18 4.91 4.91			

	July	September	December	January	March	May
	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.
Coffee—A (No. 7):						
July	3.99 n	3.72 3.72 4.85 Sept. 12 3.70 May 16				
Sept.	4.04 n	3.72 3.72 4.32 Feb. 1 3.70 May 16				
Dec.	4.10 4.05 4.08 n	4.46 Feb. 21 4.05 May 31				
Contracts traded	3	2				

	July	September	December	January	March	May
	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.
Coffee—D (Santos No. 4):						
July	5.88 5.60 5.85 n	5.62 5.60 6.85 Sept. 14 5.57 May 16 6.15 6.00				
Sept.	6.01 5.75 5.96 n	5.80 5.66 6.54 Nov. 8 5.66 May 21 6.14 6.04				
Dec.	6.17 5.89 6.10 n	5.90 5.78 6.50 Jan. 17 5.78 May 15 6.25 6.12				
Mar.	6.15 6.05 6.20 n	5.90 5.86 6.34 Mar. 8 5.86 May 16 6.33 6.20				
May	6.27 n	6.20 May 7 5.92 May 10 6.32 6.19				
Contracts traded	83	44				

	May	Exp. May 28	July	Sept.	Dec.	Jan.	Mar.	May
	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.
Copper:								
May	10.30 9.85 10.35@10.37	10.20 9.87 12.60 Sept. 6 8.95 June 12 9.00 8.85						
July	10.30 10.00 10.37 t 10.38	10.20 9.90 11.41 Nov. 8 9.77 Feb. 8 9.05 8.92						
Sept.	10.40 10.00 10.40 t 10.41	10.20 9.85 10.56 Feb. 21 9.90 Feb. 8 9.10 8.95						
Dec.	10.40 10.00 10.40 t 10.42	10.23 9.93 10.52 May 13 9.85 Apr. 2 9.14 9.01						
Mar.	10.40 10.00 10.40 t 10.42	10.23 9.93 10.52 May 13 9.85 Apr. 2 9.14 9.01						
May, 1941	10.38 10.38 10.42 n		10.38 June 1 10.38 June 1					
Contracts traded	90	246						

	July	September	December	January	March	May
	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.
Cottonseed Oil:						
July	6.20 5.92 5.98@6.05	6.55 5.87 7.65 Dec. 18 5.87 May 21 6.63 6.48				
Sept.	6.28 5.98 6.02@6.06	6.63 5.85 7.37 Feb. 9 5.88 May 21 6.81 6.65				
Oct.	6.28 5.98 6.04@6.06	6.65 5.91 7.35 Feb. 17 5.91 May 21 6.85 6.72				
Dec.	6.27 6.03 6.12 t	6.70 6.04 7.31 May 10 6.03 May 28 6.93 6.78				
Jan.	6.34 6.07 6.10 t	6.42 6.01 6.42 May 21 6.01 May 21 6.93 6.82				
Contracts traded	347	1,212				

	June	September	December	January	March	May
	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.
Hides:						
June	10.09 8.80 9.68 n	10.54 9.00 16.67 Sept. 23 8.80 May 28 11.20 10.72				
Sept.	10.37 9.15 9.88 t	10.90 9.15 16.19 Jan. 3 9.15 May 21 11.60 11.10				
Dec.	10.56 9.57 10.12@10.18	11.10 9.40 15.85 Jan. 9 9.40 May 21 11.90 11.41				
Mar.	10.75 9.82 10.35 n	11.28 10.00 15.10 Mar. 7 9.82 May 28 12.18 11.83				
June	10.57 n					
Contracts traded	754	2,277				

	May	Exp. May 28	July	Sept.	Dec.	Jan.	Mar.	May
	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.
Rubber:								
May	20.25 20.00 20.00	21.50 20.06 23.50 May 10 16.20 Aug. 29 16.55 16.37						
July	21.52 18.75 21.52	20.55 18.50 22.90 May 11 16.27 Aug. 31 16.55 16.37						
Sept.	19.45 17.78 19.40 t 19.45	18.95 17.35 21.85 May 11 16.30 Nov. 16 16.60 16.41						
Dec.	18.75 17.50 18.75 t	18.30 16.93 21.15 May 11 16.93 May 22 16.65 16.44						
Mar.	18.45 n	18.00 16.80 20.93 May 10 16.80 May 22 16.67 16.46						
Contracts traded	589	1,104						

	July	September	December	January	March	May
	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.	High. Low. Last.
Silk—No. 1:						
July	2.65 2.62% Expired	2.66 2.62 4.35% Dec. 26 2.39% Apr. 5				
Sept.	2.59 2.59 2.61 @2.65	2.63 2.55 4.30 Dec. 26 2.30 Apr. 4 2.49 2.37%				
Dec.	2.55 2.50 2.53% @2.63	2.64% 2.50 3.09 Feb. 1 2.24% Apr. 5 2.31 2.23%				
Contracts traded	169	364				

Sugar—No. 3 ("U. S."):											
July	1.87	1.77	1.87 n	1.91	1.71	3.04	Sept. 8	1.71	May 22	1.99	1.97
Sept.	1.93	1.83	1.91@1.92	1.98	1.74	3.01	Sept. 7	1.74	May 22	2.03	2.01
Jan.	1.87	1.78	1.86@1.87	1.96	1.72	2.12	May 13	1.72	May 22	2.01	1.99
Mar.	1.92	1.83	1.89@1.90	1.99	1.75	2.16	May 13	1.75	May 22	2.05	2.01
May	1.94	1.88	1.93@1.94	1.98	1.85	2.19	May 13	1.85	May 23		
Contracts traded			1,233	2,944			420				

Dissatisfaction With Canadian War Effort Increases; Growth of Power Industry

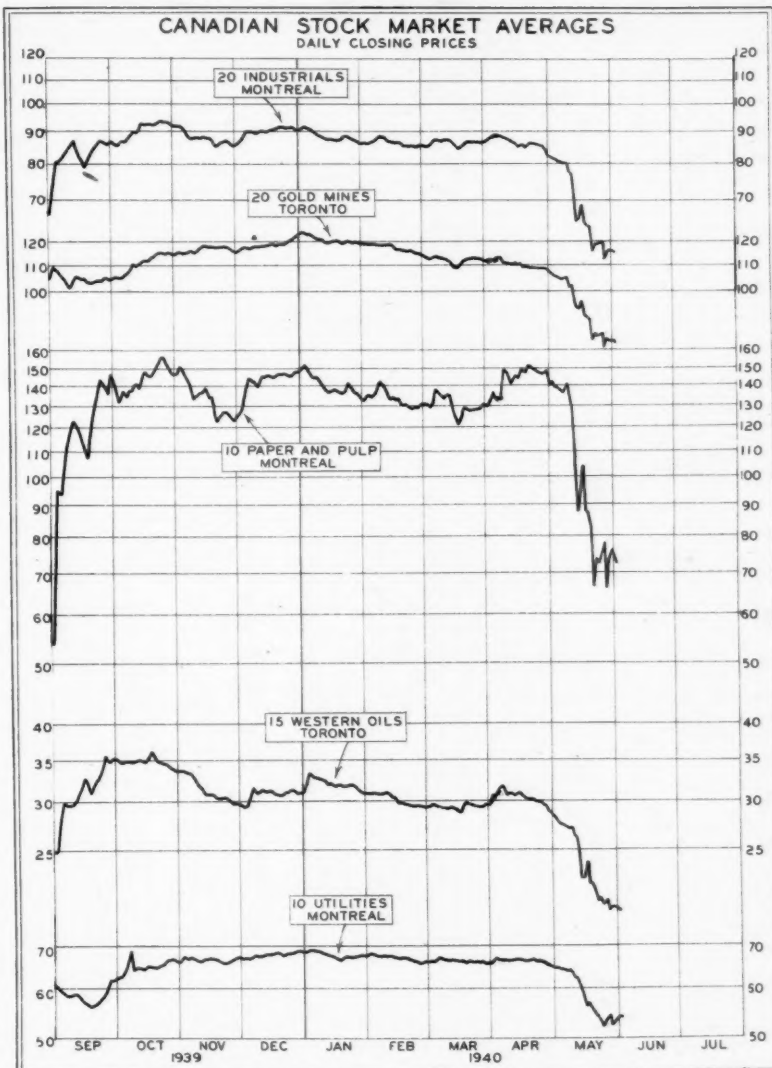
THAT Canadians are still dissatisfied with the government's war program is evident not only from reports reaching New York via Canadian visitors but also from the many "letters to the editor" appearing in the daily press. And the newspapers themselves continue to demand changes in governmental personnel with a view to including industrial executives and excluding politics. In some respects, this situation is not unlike the one in the United States, where the President has been forced by popular opinion to create a National Defense Commission, composed of leading industrial and other experts, which is responsible solely to him. The commission is still only an advisory body, but the public clamor for an independent authority with powers to execute its plans and enforce orders will eventually compel Mr. Roosevelt to raise the commission to that state of independence desired by the public.

Among the proposals to speed the Dominion war effort were: The appointment of Major Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton to head the Canadian war services, the formation of a national government and the resignation of Prime Minister King in favor of Finance Minister Ralston. The Finance Minister, incidentally, introduced a bill authorizing him to borrow up to \$750,000,000 for refunding and general purposes.

It is not exactly clear in what way the war program will be speeded by the adoption of these proposals. The real nature of the problem cannot be solved by a change in the political situation. What is needed is the bringing of industrialists into the government. Unless the policies of Prime Minister King are such that he cannot and will not seek the cooperation of the country's industrialists, there is no reason why Canadian industrial experts cannot be called into the government to organize the efficient and rapid production of implements of war. If President Roosevelt can do it, certainly Prime Minister King can.

Perhaps one concrete proposal may be advanced. The Canadian papers have carried Henry Ford's statement that he could, in time, produce 1,000 airplanes a day. If Mr. Ford could do this in the United States he might well be able to assist materially in developing the Dominion aircraft industry. Canada is fortunate in having an automobile industry which, if only a min-

Growth of Power Industry



iature of the American automotive industry, is just as efficient. Why not commission all or a large part of these plants to make airplanes on a mass production basis? Of course, there are a great many objections and obstacles to effectuating such a plan. For one thing, it is doubtful if the motor car manufacturers would care to give up entirely their automobile business. It would also take time to change

over their production facilities. But if the technical and other barriers could be overcome, the output of Canadian airplanes could be increased tremendously and most rapidly, and Canada could be instrumental in saving the British Empire. The possibilities should certainly be scrutinized most carefully. The ability to take airplanes swiftly off the assembly lines would be a most important factor in overcoming the greatest deficiency of the Allied armies.

Business Expansion in April?

THE ANNALIST Index of Canadian Business Activity rose 10 per cent during April to 90.9 per cent of estimated normal, as against 82.9 in March and 74.3 in April, 1939. This increase, however, is not indicative of the true state of affairs. A glance at the business index table will show that the sharp gains came in the export and import components, such as copper, zinc and board and plank exports and rubber imports. Coal was the only exception. And this gain in exports and imports, as we pointed out last week, was principally the result of the way in which the foreign trade figures were reported for the month of April—presumably a lengthening of the time period. Actually, if the foreign trade

THE ANNALIST INDEX OF CANADIAN BUSINESS ACTIVITY

(Adjusted for seasonal variation and long-time trend)

	Apr., 1940	Mar., 1940	Apr., 1939
Freight car loadings.....	69.3	66.2	62.3
Electric power production..	87.6	86.3	84.4
Automobile production.....	74.3	77.0	55.0
Newsprint production.....	68.5	76.3	63.6
Steel ingot production.....	112.3	121.0	81.5
Pig iron production.....	110.2	117.2	81.9
Copper exports.....	253.5	116.8	212.8
Nickel exports.....	217.3	102.0	168.6
Coal production.....	139.0	117.9	90.9
Rubber imports.....	81.1	46.3	37.5
Cotton imports.....	155.5	90.7	88.0
Flour production.....	94.5	94.5	94.5
Cattle slaughtered.....	51.8	61.6	108.1
Hogs slaughtered.....	168.4	172.5	116.7
Board and plank exports.....	132.2	81.8	109.1
Building permits.....	28.2	27.7	28.5
Combined index.....	90.9	82.9	74.3

*Preliminary. †Revised.

series were excluded, the index would have remained practically unchanged. For moderate gains in car loadings, power output and building permits and a marked rise in coal production would have been offset by equally moderate losses in automobile and newsprint production and hog slaughtering and sharper declines in iron and steel production and the number of cattle slaughtered. All in all, were it not for the export-import statistics, April would have

Week Ended

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS		
Sales.	High.	Low.
50 Acme Glove	52	50
25 Agnew	108	108
18 Agnew	108	108
2 AP Grain	1	1
475 Algoma	7	7
25 AngTel pf.	46	46
647 Asbes	18	18
448 A Brew	13	12 1/2
4 A Brew pf. 112	112	112
1,745 Bathurst	9 1/2	8 1/2
10 Bwlf Gr pf.	37	37
387 Bell	152	150
3,160 Brazil	7	5 1/2
145 Be Pow.	25	25
1,050 Bruck	5	4 1/2
120 Bldg Pro	12	12
300 Bulolo	14 1/2	14 1/2
651 Can Cem	4 1/2	3 1/2
85 Can Frg.	82	77
55 Can Frg.	11 1/2	11 1/2
20 Can Frg B	14 1/2	14 1/2
1 Can Frg pf. 65	65	65
175 Can N Pw.	12	10 1/2
685 Can Sls	3 1/2	3 1/2
1,629 Can SS pf.	13	11 1/2
160 Cdn Brnz.	36	34
3,205 Cdn Car	13 1/2	13 1/2
471 Cdn Car pf. 13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
1,148 Cel	24	21
65 Cel pf.	108	107
90 Canvtrs	14	14
100 Cdn Cst.	101	101
145 CF Inv.	10	10
1,855 Alcohol A.	1.85	1.75
600 Alchoh B.	1 1/2	1 1/2
50 Cdn Loc	4	4
5,309 Cpr	4 1/2	4 1/2
175 Cockshutt	4 1/2	4
1,581 Smelters	32	29
1,045 Seagram	23	20 1/2
720 Dom Brd.	24 1/2	24
1,091 DomCoal pf.	17	16
40 Dom Glis.	120	116
3,160 DomS&B	3 1/2	3 1/2
150 Dom Store.	3 1/2	3 1/2

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS		
Sales.	High.	Low.
2,350 Dom Tar.	4	3 1/2
20 DomTar pf.	82	82
730 Dom Tex.	73 1/2	72
870 Dryden	5	4
60 East Dair.	60	60
50 Electrx	8	8
120 Fam Play.	20	20
145 Fndtn	7	6 1/2
135 Gatheau	11 1/2	11 1/2
51 Gatin	83	80
15 Gatin rts.	1 1/2	1 1/2
1,315 G Stl war.	5 1/2	5
70 GSTI war pf.	78	78
95 Gurd	5 1/2	5 1/2
225 Gypsum	3 1/2	3 1/2
625 H Bridge	3	3 1/2
775 Hingr	10	10
1,230 H Smith	14	11 1/2
60 H Smith pf.	85	85
375 Hud B Min	21	19 1/2
4,025 Imp Oil	11 1/2	10 1/2
1,297 Imp Tob.	12 1/2	12 1/2
500 Imp Tob pf.	6 1/2	6 1/2
25 Ind Aceop.	22 1/2	22 1/2
100 IntBronz pf.	21	21
4,036 Nickel	29 1/2	28 1/2
50 Int P&P pf.	51	51
2,767 Int. Pete.	17 1/2	15 1/2
103 Intl Pw pf.	80	80
18 Jam Ps pf. 130	130	130
310 Lake Wds.	16	14 1/2
10 Lk Wds pf. 110	110	110
60 Lang	13 1/2	13
20 L Secord	10 1/2	10
1,150 Massey	3 1/2	3 1/2
30 McCol.	5 1/2	5 1/2
4,549 Mtl Pow.	27 1/2	27 1/2
84 Mtl Tram.	46	43
920 N Brew.	28	27
100 N Brew pf.	36	36
850 N Stl Car.	41	40
55 Nlag Wire.	21 1/2	21 1/2
1,514 Noranda	49	49
350 Ogilvie	25	23
5 Ogilvie pf. 146	146	146
250 Ott Car	7	7

CANADIAN STOCKS

Stock orders executed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges at regular commission rates, or net New York markets quoted upon request.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION

40 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK
WHitehall 4-8161 Teletype N Y 1-702

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS		STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS	
Sales.	High.	Sales.	High.
1 Ott Elec Ry	9	20 Wpg El pf.	6
15 Ott Pow.	12	275 Zeller's	10
413 Pow Corp.	6 1/2		
5,071 Price	12		
100 Price pf.	60		
445 Que Pow.	14 1/2		
10 Regent	3 1/2		
2 Roland pf.	98		
70 Sag Fw pf. 100	100		
2,355 Stl Corp.	2 1/2		
1,986 Stl Cp A pf. 12 1/2	12 1/2		
110 Stl Flour.	19		
720 Stl Pap pf.	27 1/2		
1,855 Shawinigan	18		
350 Sherwin	8		
110 Simp pf.	80		
120 S Can Pow.	10 1/2		
400 Steel	65		
70 Steel pf.	66		
1,255 Un Steel.	3 1/2		
50 Vian	3		
1 Wabasso	24		
20 W Groc.	60		
110 Willis Ltd.	20		
1,240 Wpg El A.	1.10		
500 Wpg El B.	1.10		

CURB MARKET STOCKS		
Sales.	High.	Low.
10 Cdn Ind B.	196	196
5 Cdn Ind pf. 137	137	137
50 Cdn Oils	15	15
175 Cdn Marc.	70	70
630 Cdn Vhrs.	2 1/2	2 1/2
195 CdnVhrs pf.	8 1/2	8
15 Catell	14	14
1,600 Com Al	1.90	1.53
210 Com Al pf.	5 1/2	5 1/2
7,735 Cons Pap.	4 1/2	3 1/2
705 Cub Alrcrtt	1.00	90
95 Dom Wool.	1.25	1.00
150 Dm Wl pf.	4	4
10 Dom Sgre.	1 1/2	1 1/2
1,153 Donn A.	5	4
388 Donn B.	4	3 1/2
25 E Dairy pf.	3	3
1,230 Fairchild	3	2 1/2
1,790 Fleet Airc.	4 1/2	4 1/2
501 Paint pf.	13 1/2	14 1/2
75 Fraser	7 1/2	6
3,400 Fraser vt.	9 1/2	8 1/2
100 I Paint	1	1
95 Pace Her.	99	99
75 Int Ut	8	7 1/2
100 Int Ut B.	20	20
20 Lk St John	11	11
100 Lake Sulph.	9	9
115 MacLaren	9	9
20 McColl pf.	90	81
25 Melcher	1	1
505 Melcher pf.	4	4
585 Mitchell	7	5 1/2
10 Moore Corp	39	39
165 Noordoy	4	4
95 Pace Her.	99	99
185 Prov Trans.	4 1/2	4 1/2
40 Royallite	18 1/2	18 1/2
25 Sangamo	30	30
25 B Bridge	5	5
120 S Can P pf.	98	98
60 Thrift pf.	6	6
25 Uni Sec	4 1/2	4 1/2
50 Walk Brew.	3	3
85 Walkers	31 1/2	31 1/2
75 Walkers pf.	17 1/2	17 1/2

Saturday, June 1

CURB MARKET MINING STOCKS		
Sales.	High.	Low.
2,300 Aldermac	14	13 1/2
2,500 Biddoon	14	13 1/2
2,100 Can Mal.	49	49
3,000 Cart Mal.	0 1/2	0 1/2
2,500 Cent Cad.	0 1/2	0 1/2
3,000 Cons Chib.	0 1/2	0 1/2
55 Dome	17 1/2	17 1/2
3,000 Duparq	0 1/2	0 1/2
2,400 East Mal.	2 1/2	2 1/2
2,500 Eldorado	40	37
375 Fal Nickel	2 1/2	2 1/2
3,300 Francoeur	22	21
16,700 J M Cons.	0 1/2	0 1/2
7,500 Joliet	0 1/2	0 1/2
50 Kirk L.	52	52
140 Lk Shore	20 1/2	20 1/2
4,000 Lebel	0 1/2	0 1/2
850 Macassa	2 1/2	2 1/2
25 McIntyre	40 1/2	40 1/2
1,200 Ming's	60	60
10,500 M Gold F.	60	60
1,000 Normetal	35	35
1,450 O'Brien	71	71
1,200 Pandora	0 1/2	0 1/2
300 Pato	2 1/2	2 1/2
250 Penoreille	1 1/2	1 1/2
400 Perron	1 1/2	1 1/2
400 Pick Cr.	2 1/2	2 1/2
500 Preston	1 1/2	1 1/2
4,945 Sheritt	65	65
3,400 Simcoe	68	64
500 Sladen	24	24
2,900 Sullivan	52	52
300 Sylvanite	2	2
200 Teck H.	3 1/2	3 1/2
3,200 Wood Cad.	11	10
180 Wt Harg	5 1/2	5 1/2

OIL STOCKS		
Sales.	High.	Low.
300 Anglo Can.	52	47
400 C&E Corp.	1.27	1.20
400 Calmet	19 1/2	19 1/2
1,200 Dal Oil	24	20
5,025 Home	1.50	1.40
3,000 Homestead	02	02
500 Pacalta	0 1/2	0 1/2

remained a stalemate as far as business activity was concerned.

Statistical evidence of improvement in business activity will therefore have to await the publication of the May figures. Some indication of a coming rise is obvious from the weekly car loadings figures. And the nature of this gain is also evident from the fact that car loadings have risen most in the non-agricultural classifications. The fact that the rank and file of Canadians have finally become aroused over the course of the war and

pression years, from 18.1 billion kilowatt hours in 1930 to 25.4 in 1939. The average annual gain in this nine-year period was also about 1.1 billions.

The Great Depression, in other words,

should continue for the remainder of the year, upwards of thirty billion kilowatt hours will have been generated, a gain of approximately 1.7 billions over the 1939 yearly total, and a much larger gain than

FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS

	May 25, 1940.	May 15, 1940.	May 27, 1939.
Grain and products.....	6,071	5,347	5,093
Livestock.....	1,215	1,391	1,002
Coal.....	4,766	4,942	4,479
Coke.....	378	361	346
Lumber.....	2,908	2,890	2,129
Pulp and paper.....	1,106	846	838
Other forest products.....	1,598	1,566	1,810
Ore.....	3,292	3,725	2,795
L. c. i. merchandise.....	12,264	13,728	10,910
Miscellaneous.....	13,394	15,167	10,379
Total.....	49,919	53,063	41,572
Total.....	85.2	83.2	70.9

1928=100; adjusted for seasonal variation.

its threat to the empire as well as the Dominion is a good omen of not only coming political change but also of more active pursuit of the armaments program. It, furthermore, provides a forecast of the trend of industrial production not only for the duration of the war, but even past that if the Allies should lose.

Power Industry Continues Amazing Growth

If there is one industry in Canada that is able to meet all wartime demands on its capacity it is the electric power industry. Canada's electric power output has been increasing at a rapid rate. In fact, it has been increasing more rapidly than the United States industry. The accompanying table which shows the total electric power generated since 1919 is indicative of that growth. Production may be divided into two periods, one running from 1919 to 1930, and the other from 1930 to date. In the first period, output rose from 5.5 billion kilowatt hours to 18.1 billions in 1930, a gain of 12.6 billions. The average annual increment was about 1.1 billion kilowatt hours. The second period saw a further gain, after some hesitation during the de-

has not had the same effect on the Canadian electric light and power industry as it has on the American. The long-term growth of power production and presumably consumption has not only not been halted by the depression, but has not even been slowed up, as in America. Ample coal supplies and undeveloped waterfalls assure

ELECTRIC POWER GENERATED IN CANADA

	1919	1930	1939
(Millions of kilowatt hours)			
1919.....	5,497	18,094	
1920.....	5,885	16,331	
1921.....	5,614	16,052	
1922.....	6,741	17,339	
1923.....	8,099	21,197	
1924.....	9,315	23,283	
1925.....	10,110	25,394	
1926.....	12,093	27,584	
1927.....	14,549	26,013	
1928.....	16,337	26,352	
1929.....	17,963	30,000	

even greater expansion in the future should the needs of the Dominion dictate such further development. In fact, the industry in the first four months of this year has been able to increase output by about 6 per cent. If this rate of gain



WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES

	May 24, 1940.	May 17, 1940.	May 26, 1939.
All commodities.....	81.2	81.9	73.5
Vegetable products.....	70.1	72.3	62.7
Animal products.....	75.6	75.0	71.4
Textile products.....	83.2	83.3	66.4
Wood and paper.....	87.7	87.7	76.7
Iron products.....	102.3	102.3	97.3
Nonferrous metals.....	76.5	76.5	69.4
Nonmetallic minerals.....	88.7	88.7	84.7
Chemicals.....	85.4	85.4	77.8
Canadian farm products.....	68.3	68.3	65.1
Industrial materials.....	77.7	79.6	65.6
Sensitive commodities.....	64.2	63.7	54.0

Wood-Gundy index for May 29, 1940; May 22, 1940, and May 31, 1939.

Toronto Stock Exchange DAILY CLOSING AVERAGES

	1940.	1939.	1938.
May 15.....	101.0	93.3	22.4
May 16.....	103.2	96.6	23.9
May 17.....	99.6	91.6	22.0
May 18.....	96.9	90.2	22.0
May 20.....	96.3	89.8	21.8
May 21.....	91.2	86.6	20.8
May 22.....	91.2	85.6	21.0
May 23.....	91.0	84.8	20.5
May 24.....	Holiday		
May 25.....	Holiday		
May 26.....	92.7	85.6	20.8
May 28.....	88.3	80.6	19.9
May 29.....	89.2	82.4	20.2
May 30.....	88.6	82.3	20.2
May 31.....	89.2	82.2	20.2
June 1.....	89.9	82.6	20.0
June 3.....	89.6	82.0	19.9

SHARES SOLD

	1940.	1939.	1938.
Monday.....	212,000	598,000	
Tuesday.....	436,000	702,000	
Wednesday.....	211,000	550,000	
Thursday.....	137,000	319,000	
Friday.....	160,000	279,000	
Saturday.....	95,000	160,000	
Total.....	1,251,000	2,608,000	

Montreal Stock Exchange DAILY CLOSING AVERAGES

	1940.	1939.	1938.
May 15.....	56.1	65.6	70.9
May 16.....	56.7	68.0	72.0
May 17.....	56.0	64.3	71.1
May 18.....	55.1	63.8	67.8
May 20.....	54.8	63.1	68.1
May 21.....	53.3	57.8	66.8
May 22.....	52.1	59.1	65.6
May 23.....	51.5	57.1	67.3
May 24.....	Holiday		
May 25.....	Holiday		
May 26.....	54.4	59.8	65.9
May 28.....	52.7	56.1	64.0
May 29.....	53.0	57.2	63.8
May 30.....	53.4	57.6	63.9
May 31.....	53.1	58.0	63.9
June 1.....	54.2	58.0	62.1
June 3.....	54.1	57.8	62.1

SHARES SOLD

	1940.	1939.	1938.
Monday.....	33,700	66,000	
Tuesday.....	54,800	88,000	
Wednesday.....	35,700	99,000	
Thursday.....	23,200	61,000	
Friday.....	23,400	73,000	
Saturday.....	12,600	47,000	
Total.....	225,300	434,000	

Week Ended

Transactions on the Toronto Stock Exchange

Saturday, June 1

CANADIAN STOCKS

INQUIRIES INVITED

A. E. AMES & CO.

INCORPORATED
TWO WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,700 *Abitibi.....	110	80	110
1,215 Abitibi 6% pf.....	64	4	5
2,900 *Acme Gas.....	42	3	3
1,900 *Ajax O&G.....	12	12	12
500 *A P Cons.....	12	12	12
50 A P Gr pf.....	26	26	26
10,150 *Aldermac.....	134	134	134
335 Algoma S.....	8	7	8
9,900 *Amm Gold.....	2	1	1
9,025 *Anglo Cdn.....	48	50	48
8,300 *Armfield.....	5	4	4
1,000 *Ashby.....	2	2	2
1,000 *Astoria Cu.....	2	2	2
15 Aut-Wf pf.....	103	103	103
8,725 *Auror.....	111	101	103
6,840 *Bankfield.....	12	12	12
53 Bank Montreal.....	192	195	192
18 Bk of N S 299.....	297	297	297
37 Bank Tor.....	242	238	238
4,800 *Base Metals.....	12	12	12
1,125 Bath F A.....	9	7	8
7,200 *Bear Expl.....	5	4	4
5,850 *Beattie G.....	84	84	84
120 Beatty A.....	3	3	3
144 Beulmar.....	150	150	150
670 Bell Phone.....	152	151	151
100,500 *Bldgood K.....	20	12	15
10 Biltmore.....	10	10	10
5,100 *Bjorbo.....	7	5	4
1,780 *Borland.....	825	775	805
2,900 *Brazil Tr.....	7	5	5
3,425 B C Oil.....	17	15	16
3,325 B C Pow A.....	25	25	25
50 B C Pow B.....	2	2	2
25,096 *Brouhan.....	32	30	30
1,165 *Buffalo A.....	325	325	325
145 Build Prod.....	12	12	12
3,000 *Bunker L.....	1	1	1
285 Burtston S.....	7	7	7
4,450 *Calgary & E.....	116	122	122
4,500 *Calmont.....	25	20	20
35 Can Bread.....	3	3	3
5 Can Bread A.....	95	95	95
20 Can Bread B.....	45	45	45
385 Can Cem.....	3	3	3

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Dom Ang.....	39	39	39
150 Dom An pf.....	70	70	70
46 Dom Bank.....	190	175	154
100 Dom Coal pf.....	16	16	16
1,170 Dom Fdry.....	23	20	21
101 Can Fer M.....	135	130	134
3,020 Dom St E.....	8	8	8
225 Dom Stores.....	3	3	3
125 Dom Tar.....	3	3	3
50 Dom Wool.....	1	1	1
10 Dom W pf.....	4	4	4
1,000 *Dorval S.....	2	2	2
5,500 *Duquesne.....	3	3	3
2,000 *East Crest.....	4	4	4
42,405 *East M.....	200	225	200
75 East Steel.....	9	9	9
8,400 *Eldorado.....	42	38	39
70 Equit Life.....	4	4	4
3,200 *Extension.....	16	16	16
5,325 *Falconbr.....	210	210	210
1,235 Fan Farm.....	21	21	21
14,100 *Fed Kirk.....	2	2	2
1,000 *Fernland.....	2	2	2
1,150 Fleet Air.....	5	4	4
1,780 Ford A.....	15	14	14
500 *Found Pet.....	7	7	7
5,900 *Francouer.....	22	20	21
115 Gatlin Pow.....	11	11	11
75 Gatlin P.....	82	80	80
15 Gatlin P.....	2	2	2
180 Gen S W.....	5	4	4
4,000 *Gilles L.....	4	4	4
1,500 *Glenora.....	1	1	1
15,650 *Gods Lake.....	15	15	15
1,500 *Goldale.....	11	10	11
1,500 *Gold Gate.....	9	9	9
17,000 *Gold Gate.....	9	9	9
1,500 *Goodfish.....	1	1	1
400 Goodyer.....	5	5	5
1,000 *Grandoro.....	4	4	4
70 Gr Lak.....	3	3	3
50 Gr L v t pf.....	15	15	15
45 Great West.....	2	2	2
11,800 *Gunnar.....	37	36	37
320 Gypsum.....	3	3	3
4,000 *Halcrow.....	1	1	1
3,000 *Hallwell.....	1	1	1
825 *Hallmor.....	550	530	530
896 Ham Brdg.....	4	3	3
25 Ham Cot pf.....	34	34	34
500 Hard Cap.....	3	3	3
26,700 *Hard Rock.....	55	55	55
2,366 *Harker.....	4	3	3
145 Hinde & D.....	15	15	15
9,850 *Howe.....	25	25	25
19,615 *Home Oil.....	105	95	97
12,500 *Homestead.....	2	2	2
5 Honey Dew.....	21	21	21
5,950 *Hovey.....	25	25	25
1,012 Hud Bay.....	19	19	19

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS

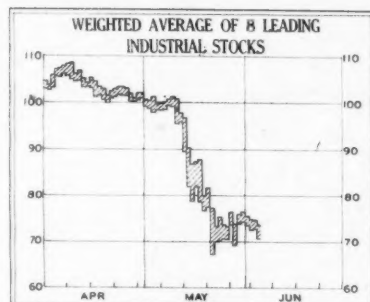
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
5 Hunts A.....	5	5	5
23 Hur & Erie 62.....	58	58	62
75 Imp Bank.....	193	190	190
9,918 Imp Oil.....	11	10	10
850 Imp Tob or.....	13	12	12
240 Int Met A.....	90	90	90
30 Int Met pf. 92.....	90	90	90
35 In Met A pf 90.....	90	90	90
10 Int Mil pf.....	111	111	111
6,990 Int Nickel.....	28	27	28
11,160 Int Pete.....	17	15	15
71 Intl Util A.....	7	7	7
300 *Intl Util B.....	20	20	20
1,000 *Jacola Min 2.....	2	2	2
1,901 *Jellicoe.....	6	5	5
15,048 *J M Cons.....	1	1	1
30,363 *Kerr Ad.....	180	140	143
900 *Kirk Hud.....	15	15	15
18,470 *Kirk Lake 85.....	75	75	75
1,791 Lake Sh.....	20	19	20
4,885 *Lamaq G.....	585	580	580
3,200 *Lapa Cad.....	8	7	7
485 Laura Sec.....	9	9	9
2,547 *Leitch.....	51	51	51
6,125 *Little LL.....	205	175	195
536 Loblaw A.....	22	20	21
440 Loblaw B.....	21	20	21
9,490 *Macassa.....	285	262	262
7,308 *McL Cksh 125.....	100	111	111
19,300 *Mden Rk 33.....	28	30	30
23,100 *Malaric G 70.....	60	67	67
2,500 *ManEast.....	3	3	3
51 M Lf Gard 10.....	10	10	10
6 M Lf G pf 5.....	5	5	5
1,290 M Lf Mill.....	2	2	2
555 M Lf Mill pf.....	4	3	3
1,200 *Marago.....	2	2	2
2,083 Mas-Har.....	3	3	3
375 Mas-Har pf.....	28	27	27
135 McCol.....	5	5	5
21 McCol pf.....	85	82	83
2,390 McIntyre.....	42	39	42
10,200 *McKen R.....	90	90	90
1,500 *McVittie.....	6	5	5
7,400 *McWatters.....	25	25	25
100 MercM new 7.....	7	7	7
2,560 *Min Corp.....	51	45	45
10 Mon Conit.....	2	2	2
1,300 *Mon Oil.....	5	4	4
8,410 *Moneta.....	50	49	49
258 Moore Cp.....	39	36	36
1,000 *Moore Cp.....	150	145	145
8,700 *Mor Kirk.....	3	2	2
1,000 *Murphy.....	1	1	1
25 Nat Brew.....	30	30	30
55 Nat Gro.....	24	24	24
110 NatGroCp.....	24	24	24
2,000 *Nat Petrol.....	5	5	5
87 Nat S A.....	7	6	6
1,000 *Nat S A.....	7	6	6

Financial Markets: Have Stock Prices Discounted

IN spite of the extremely critical situation in Europe, stock prices have fluctuated in a very narrow range. Volume of trading has been fairly light and even news of the renewal of the German drive has, at least up to Wednesday's close, failed to produce a wide fluctuation in prices.

The best gains during the Thursday-Friday rally were in du Pont, Sears Roebuck, Johns-Manville, Westinghouse Electric, the oil stocks, the motors and steels. The railroad stocks, public utilities, International Harvester, the food stocks and coppers made only moderate gains. In the ensuing reaction the greatest declines were in the steel, motor and mail-order groups.

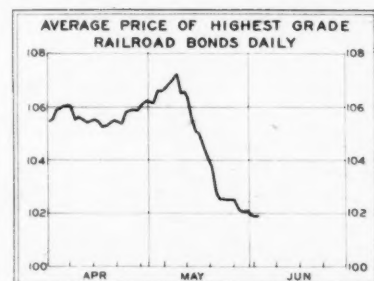
The market was obviously awaiting further news from France. The rather impressive rally that occurred after the Belgian surrender was not continued far and the market showed no tendency to cancel even a moderate fraction of its very substantial May decline. Immediately upon receipt of news of the renewal of the German attack prices started downward again, closely approaching the old lows.



	High.	Low.	Last.
May 30.....	76.4	74.1	75.1
May 31.....	75.5	73.8	74.3
June 1.....	74.9	72.5	72.5
June 3.....	74.7	72.7	73.8
June 5.....	73.7	70.6	71.9

The course of prices still depends to an important extent upon the war. If the Germans again succeed in breaking through the French position and if Paris falls, considerable further unsettlement would seem probable. There is also the possibility that another German attack in some other quarter will develop, as, for example, between Rheims and the Meuse, and this might have a further unsettling effect.

Investors and traders have been debating during the past week whether the stock market has discounted the European situation and whether further Allied



AVERAGE PRICE OF HIGHEST GRADE RAILROAD BONDS

	June.	May.	1940	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.
1.....	101.93	106.24	105.48	104.93	106.37	
2.....	101.86	106.19	105.52	104.89	106.42	
3.....	101.86	106.61	105.94	104.99	106.17	
4.....	101.90	106.61	105.94	104.99		
28.....	102.20	102.20	105.14	104.99		
29.....	102.05	106.17	105.18	104.91		
30.....	102.08	106.24	105.38			
31.....						

LIQUOR NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that liquor license #BW941 has been issued to the undersigned to sell wine and beer at retail in a restaurant under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law at 1311 Madison Ave., City New York. County New York for on-premises consumption.

CHRIST KANAGAS,
1311 Madison Ave., New York City.

Further Allied Reverses?

reverses would be accompanied by another decline. It is argued by some that the seriousness of the situation is not taken account of in the present level and that a decline to a more clearly defined support level is probable. It is also pointed out that the market has shown very little rallying power during the past two weeks in spite of the abruptness and severity of the May 10-21 break.

Against this view it is argued that the prices of stocks are very low in relation to the present earning power and that a great stimulation of business activity is to be expected from heavy demand for

war materials both from this country and from the Allies.

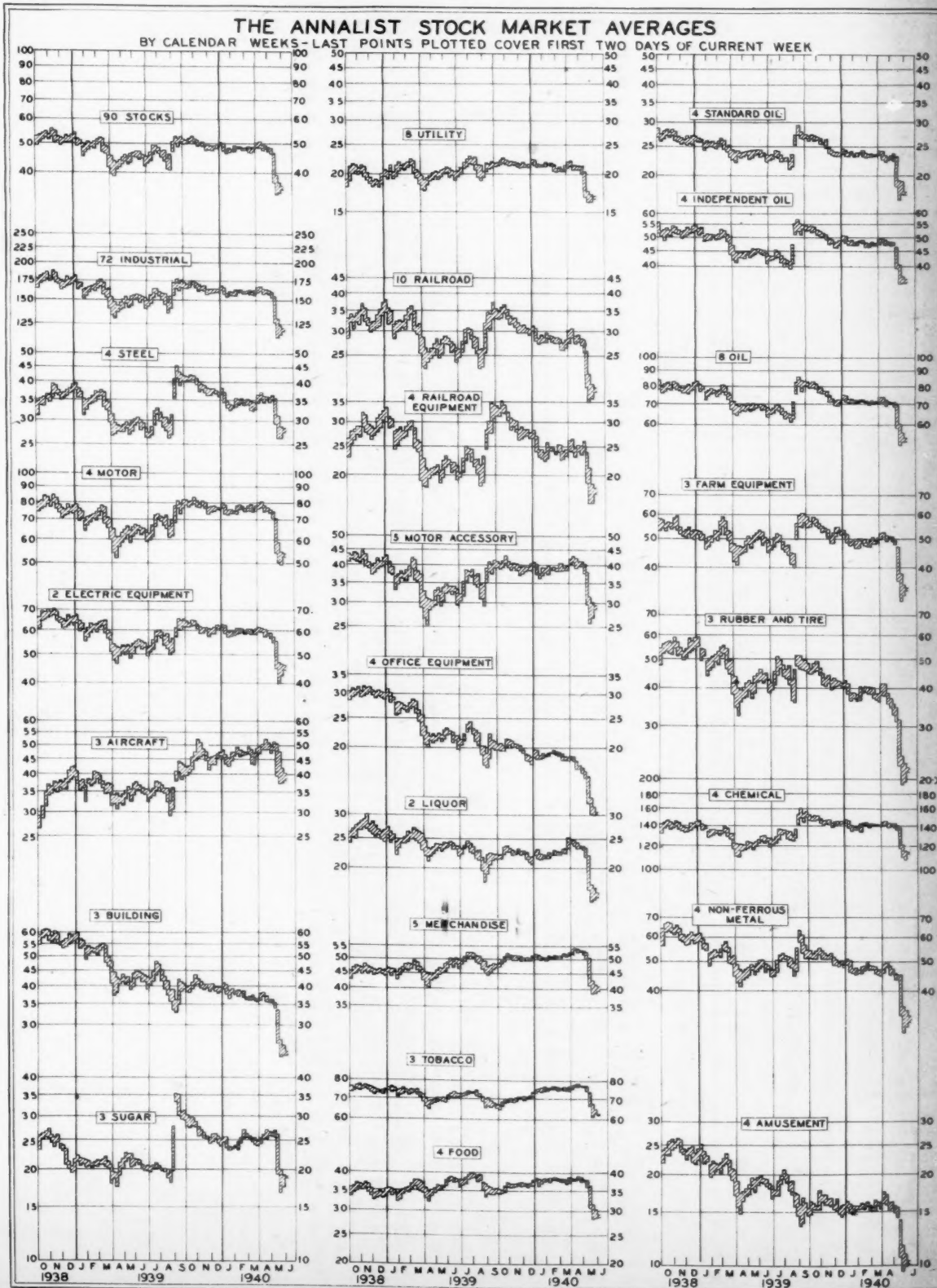
On one theory the market could decline very severely and on the other it could rally just as sharply. The wisest course is evidently to wait before making purchases to see how the market takes news of further Allied reverses, or if, by any chance, the Allies are able to hold a little better under the new High Command and with greater familiarity with the new German tactics.

If the war continues at its present level of intensity the stock market will probably become increasingly selective. Demand for

certain types of materials will expand tremendously but that for others is likely to be little affected or perhaps may even contract. This sharp contrast between industries was illustrated in the 1915-16 markets by the smallness of the advance that occurred in the railroad stocks, while such groups as steel, railway equipment and shipbuilding companies were advancing rapidly.

But the situation now is by no means as simple as it was in 1915. In the first place there is less certainty that the war will continue long (or at least so it seems at the moment). There is also a more serious question as to our own armament program, government control of production in various industries and excess profits taxes.

M. C.



NOTE: THE ANNALIST uses for these pages the following standing footnote: "Subject to revision. All other footnotes appear immediately below each table. Latest revised data given for previous week or month, and year."

Business Statistics

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THE ANNALIST INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY

	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	May	Apr.
Freight car loadings...	83.8	81.2	83.9	89.8	93.2	92.9	77.8	76.5	
Miscellaneous...	77.5	77.4	81.4	84.3	91.7	87.9	74.8	74.9	
Other...	96.4	88.9	89.0	100.7	96.3	102.3	83.8	79.6	
Elec. power prod.	103.9	103.9	105.2	104.5	106.3	106.0	97.5	99.2	
Manufacturing...	96.1	99.8	105.1	117.5	135.3	125.1	84.0	82.0	
Steel ingot prod.	81.6	82.6	95.2	113.7	141.5	125.7	61.0	64.3	
Pig iron production...	97.4	97.9	109.4	130.3	151.4	134.4	56.8	71.1	
Textiles...	111.6	110.2	118.3	128.6	135.0	135.7	113.0	102.2	
Cotton consumption...	124.4	119.5	134.3	145.2	152.3	144.5	121.8	110.2	
Wool consumption...	83.4	86.7	102.4	121.4	121.9	149.9	120.6	87.3	
Silk consumption...	41.0	45.6	41.9	45.5	52.6	45.2	61.2	55.7	
Rayon consumption...	129.4	128.2	110.0	112.1	133.8	141.8	108.2	112.0	
Foot and shoe prod.	106.2	113.5	125.7	130.5	138.6	147.2	116.0	114.6	
Automobile prod.	106.2	98.9	102.3	95.8	75.0	82.9	67.7	84.2	
Lumber production...	78.2	80.1	83.0	90.5	92.4	91.4	78.0	72.6	
Cement production...	69.2	73.1	61.8	71.4	82.0	71.8	60.1	70.9	
Mining...	94.3	95.4	93.1	94.1	91.8	92.7	79.7	76.7	
Zinc production...	91.3	91.9	92.9	92.4	96.0	93.2	73.1	75.0	
Lead...	100.2	102.5	93.6	97.6	83.4	91.6	93.0	80.2	
Combined index...	95.9	96.6	99.1	105.3	116.9	108.0	86.8	86.9	

For back figures, 1939 and 1938, see THE ANNALIST of April 25, 1940, page 601. Table 19. For seasonal indices for 1939 see THE ANNALIST of July 1, 1939, page 17. Table 20; for 1940 see THE ANNALIST of April 4, 1940, page 497, Table 19.

RATE OF OPERATIONS IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

Week Ended:	U. S.	Steel	Indep.	Total	Week Ended:	U. S.	Steel	Indep.	Total
June 12, 46	60%	54	June 5, 44.2	June 10, 53%	53%	June 6, 53	54		
Apr. 8, 58	65	62	Apr. 1, 61.7	Apr. 6, 61%	61%	Apr. 2, 61%	61		
Apr. 15, 58	63	61	Apr. 8, 61.3	Apr. 13, 61	61	Apr. 9, 61	61		
Apr. 22, 58	63	61	Apr. 15, 60.9	Apr. 20, 61%	62	Apr. 16, 62	61		
Apr. 29, 58	63%	61%	Apr. 22, 60.0	Apr. 27, 61%	62	Apr. 23, 62	61		
May 6, 58	65	64	Apr. 29, 61.8	May 4, 63%	63%	Apr. 30, 63	62		
May 13, 58	68%	68	May 6, 65.8	May 11, 66%	67	May 7, 66%	66		
May 20, 58	73	73	May 13, 70	May 18, 70%	70%	May 14, 70	70		
May 27, 58	75	75	May 20, 73.0	May 25, 75	74	May 21, 74	73		
June 3, 58	77	80	May 27, 76.9	June 1, 78%	79	May 28, 78	77		
June 10, 58	...	...	June 3, 80.3	June 8, 80%	80%	June 4, 80%	81		

OIL REFINERY ACTIVITY AND STOCKS (18)

(Estimated for entire industry; thousands of barrels. P. C. of capacity, reporting companies only. Gasoline production, including cracked, straight run and natural blended. Petroleum stocks estimated from Bureau of Mines data. Gasoline stocks include both finished and unfinished gasoline.)

Week Ended:	U. S.	Crude	P. C.	Total	Week Ended:	U. S.	Crude	P. C.	Total
June 3, 1940	3,415	84.2	11,238	277,947	83,637	137,659			
Apr. 20, 1940	3,535	84.4	11,412	254,881	102,817	128,102			
Apr. 27, 1940	3,555	84.9	11,276	256,670	102,452	127,549			
May 4, 1940	3,505	84.6	11,370	258,210	102,063	128,701			
May 11, 1940	3,620	85.8	11,401	257,079	101,317	130,537			
May 18, 1940	3,665	86.3	11,523	257,647	101,015	131,590			
May 25, 1940	3,580	84.1	11,498	259,330	100,297	132,371			
June 1, 1940	3,650	85.8	11,793	260,353	100,353	134,301			

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (18)

(Average daily barrels; excluding "hot," or illegally produced, oil)

Weekly	Week Ended:	Weekly	Week Ended:
Needs in March, 1940	73,100	70,000	
Panhandle	111,450	86,500	
North	34,400	31,700	
W. Cent.	263,750	234,150	
West	88,150	97,550	
E. Cent.	396,450	446,250	
East	247,750	259,200	
S. West	248,700	236,650	
Coastal	1,344,200	1,463,750	1,462,000
Total	408,100	417,200	449,750
Oklahoma	158,100	160,500	161,750
Kansas	150	150	
Nebraska	264,500	69,750	72,800
North La.	64,500	71,550	55,100
Arkansas	5,800	8,750	
Mississippi	392,900	435,850	222,300
Illinois	8,100	13,100	99,250
Indiana	101,300	94,950	
Michigan	63,200	59,600	63,850
Wyoming	72,900	67,600	60,700
Montana	17,400	17,600	14,650
Colorado	3,500	3,350	3,950
New Mex.	103,900	106,350	110,500
California	592,600	611,200	613,500
Total U. S.	3,601,000	3,835,650	3,585,250

COAL AND BEEHIVE COKE PRODUCTION WEEKLY (5)

Week Ended:	Bituminous	Anthracite	Beehive
1939	Prod. Av.	Prod. Av.	Prod. Av.
May 27, 1940	6,124,102	825,138	10,2
1940			
Mar. 9, 1940	8,230,137	1,034,172	31
Mar. 16, 1940	8,454,140	981,144	31
Mar. 23, 1940	8,063,134	849,142	30
Mar. 30, 1940	8,470,142	901,150	32
Apr. 6, 1940	7,050,132	689,138	25
Apr. 13, 1940	7,730,127	869,145	26
Apr. 20, 1940	7,330,122	878,146	22
Apr. 27, 1940	7,883,134	877,146	20
May 4, 1940	8,035,139	1,028,171	26
May 11, 1940	7,950,132	909,152	21
May 18, 1940	7,670,128	831,138	22
May 25, 1940	7,960,137	844,141	25

ENGINEERING CONTRACT AWARDS WEEKLY (14)

As Reported in Engineering Record of:	May 23, 1940	May 16, 1940	May 25, 1940
Federal	42,365	5,179	4,334
State & mun.	17,906	23,587	31,287
Public	80,271	28,766	35,621
Private	18,304	15,091	4,266
Total	78,375	43,857	39,887
No. of days	4	5	4

RAILROAD STATISTICS

WEEKLY (27)	1940	1939	1938
Gross revenues, expenses and taxes (in thousands of dollars)			
5-Year Chge.			
Week Ended:			
May 25:	1940	(1935-39)	Avg.
Tot. load'g.	687,490	645,092	+ 6.6
Grain & pr.	29,432	30,009	- 1.9
Coal & coke	125,528	116,625	+ 7.6
Forest prod.	34,965	30,864	+ 12.3
Manuf. prod.	428,340	412,750	+ 3.8
Tot. load'g.	13,371,831	12,865,703	+ 3.9
Grain & pr.	661,185	634,008	+ 4.3
Coal & coke	2,952,953	2,674,522	+ 10.4
Forest prod.	658,580	598,562	+ 10.0
Manuf. prod.	8,478,458	8,388,558	+ 1.1
P. C. freight cars serv., May 1	90.1	86.6	+ 4.0
P. C. locom. serv., May 1	83.6	80.6	+ 3.7
Year to Mar. 31:			
Gross rev.	985,962	889,974	+ 10.8
Expenses	778,936	723,849	+ 7.6
Taxes	91,338	77,306	+ 18.9
Rate of return on investment:			
Mar. 31:	2.91	5.75	- 49.4
East. Dist.	2.36	5.75	- 5.0
South. Dist.	1.53	5.75	- 73.4
West. Dist.	2.40	5.75	- 58.3

ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION WEEKLY (7)

WEEKLY (7)	1940	1939	1938
(Thousands of kilowatt-hours; includes only power generated by the electric light and power industry proper and imports. Does not include power generated by traction companies)			
Week Ended:			
Jan. 27:	2,568,958	2,292,594	2,098,968
Feb. 3:	2,541,358	2,287,248	2,082,447
Feb. 10:	2,522,514	2,268,387	2,052,302
Feb. 17:	2,475,574	2,248,767	2,039,165
Feb. 24:	2,455,285	2,235,690	2,031,412
Mar. 2:	2,479,938	2,244,014	2,035,673
Mar. 9:	2,463,989	2,237,935	2,014,729
Mar. 16:	2,460,317	2,225,486	2,017,653
Mar. 23:	2,424,350	2,198,681	1,975,239
Mar. 30:	2,422,287	2,208,571	1,978,753
Apr. 6:	2,381,456	2,173,510	1,990,447
Apr. 13:	2,417,994	2,170,871	1,957,573
Apr. 20:	2,421,576	2,199,002	1,951,456
Apr. 27:	2,397,626	2,182,727	1,938,660
May 4:	2,398,210	2,163,538	1,939,100
May 11:	2,387,566	2,170,750	1,967,807
May 18:	2,422,212	2,170,498	1,967,807
May 25:	2,448,865	2,204,858	1,973,278
June 1:	2,332,216	2,113,887	1,878,551

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN LEADING COUNTRIES

(1928 = 100; adjusted for seasonal variation)	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Belgium	76.8	81.0	81.0	79.4	73.8	72.2							
Canada	115.6	123.3	117.3	118.0	118.6	108.9	96.9						
Denmark	150.0	154.0	154.0	155.3	155.7	147.3							
Japan	125.9	121.6	121.0	115.7	127.3	106.6							
Netherlands	158.8	164.4	156.9	158.6	156.3	141.5							
Norway	179.6	181.0	179.6	178.2	176.8	175.4	168.4						
Sweden	93.5	98.9	108.0	116.2	109.8	100.8	89.0						
United States	93.5	98.9	108.0	116.2	109.8	100.8	89.0						

Month in previous year corresponding to most recent month shown; revised data. Back figures for the above series may be obtained on request from THE ANNALIST.

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS WEEKLY

(Percentage changes from corresponding week of previous year)	Week Ended:	1940	1939	1938
Feb. 17:	5.2	3.7	-12.8	-18.3
Feb. 24:	8.0	8.9	-5.1	-14.2
Mar. 2:	7.6	6.0	3.5	-5.4
Mar. 9:	5.3	3.1	0.3	-16.1
Mar. 16:	7.3	2.8	-2.7	-13.1
Mar. 23:	4.3	0.1	-14.2	-12.8
Mar. 30:	7.4	0.0	-24.9	-20.4
Apr. 6:	9.7	-15.2	23.4	-194.8
Apr. 13:	-12.9	-19.1	-19.4	-203.6
Apr. 20:	-14.0	-18.9	-11.9	-203.3
Apr. 27:	-8.9	-19.2	-7.6	-224.9
May 4:	-18.6	-24.6	-4.4	-255.0
May 11:	-20.2	-31.0	-3.5	-280.3
May 18:	-18.0	-15.2	-15.7	-16.7
May 25:	-23.4	-16.3	0.6	-21.9
June 1:	-22.1	-20.6	-4.1	-23.9

FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS (10)

	May 25, 1940.	May 18, 1940.	May 27, 1939.
Grain & gr.pr.	29,432	30,754	33,910
Livestock	10,506	11,861	10,706
Coal	116,557	112,632	96,242
Coke	8,971	8,457	4,832
Forest prod.	34,665	26,841	29,671
Ore	59,019	48,902	43,767
Mdse., L.c.l.	148,906	148,916	152,835
Misc. freight	279,434	282,672	251,562
Total	687,490	678,971	623,545

19 UNADJUSTED EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY GROUPS (6)					
(Not adjusted for seasonal variation; 1923-25=100)					
Employment			Payrolls		
May, 1940.	April, 1940.	May, 1939.	May, 1940.	April, 1940.	May, 1939.
Iron and steel.....	101.7	103.4	91.3	94.9	96.4
Machinery.....	113.6	113.1	95.0	121.4	121.4
Transportation equipment.....	115.3	117.0	96.1	123.0	124.4
Nonferrous metals.....	105.5	107.1	92.9	102.9	104.8
Lumber and products.....	66.7	66.8	63.9	61.0	61.0
Stone, clay and glass.....	80.9	77.7	78.5	72.6	68.3
Textile and products.....	99.9	102.9	101.8	82.0	89.4
Leather and products.....	94.7	98.2	100.2	71.0	80.3
Food products.....	119.6	118.7	117.6	117.7	121.1
Tobacco products.....	63.8	63.6	63.1	58.7	58.0
Paper and printing.....	113.9	114.4	111.1	109.7	110.0
Chemical and petroleum prod.....	123.2	122.6	116.6	133.5	132.5
Rubber.....	84.5	87.3	82.1	88.8	81.0
Durable goods.....	96.0	96.4	84.8	97.2	97.5
Non-durable goods.....	103.5	105.0	103.0	95.6	99.0
Combined.....	99.9	100.8	94.1	96.4	98.2

20

ECONOMIC CHANGES IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1854

(Wholesale prices, 1910-14 = 100. Stock prices, square roots. This table may be used to bring 83-year chart up to date)

	Whole-Com.		Industrial		Bus. sale Pap. Ind. Stk. Prices	
1939.	Act'y.	Rates.	Yds.	High.	Low.	
May.....	86.8	111	56	3.66	12.44	11.91
1940.						
Jan.....	105.3	116	56	3.72	12.98	12.42
Feb.....	99.1	115	56	3.72	12.79	12.50
Mar.....	96.6	114	56	3.75	12.90	12.53
Apr.....	95.9	115	56	3.73	12.97	12.59
May.....	115	56	3.76	12.68	10.65	

For figures from 1854 to 1896, see THE ANNALS of Feb. 9, 1934, page 274, and Feb. 23, 1934, page 349; from 1897 to 1938, see THE ANNALS of July 13, 1939, page 62. For chart, see THE ANNALS of Jan. 25, 1939, pages 144 and 145.

For figures from 1854 to 1896, see THE ANNALIST issues of Feb. 9, 1934, page 274, and Feb. 23, 1934, page 349; from 1897 to 1938, see THE ANNALIST of July 13, 1939, page 62. For chart see THE ANNALIST of Jan. 25, 1939, pages 144 and 145.

21 INDEX OF NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS ACTIVITY (33)					
(Estimated normal=100; adjusted for seasonal variation and trend)					
1940.	1939.	1938.	1937.	1936.	
Jan.....	102.7	94.2	76.7	112.9	93.7
Feb.....	93.1	93.2	78.8	111.5	93.0
Mar.....	92.8	97.3	79.6	113.6	92.1
Apr.....	91.7	92.5	79.5	113.9	94.4
May.....	89.5	82.3	110.6	96.9	
June.....	92.4	77.4	107.4	99.0	
July.....	98.2	84.8	104.6	101.0	
Aug.....	100.1	91.3	106.1	102.6	
Sept.....	99.2	80.5	96.2	105.0	
Oct.....	102.2	87.3	96.9	103.7	
Nov.....	106.2	90.1	79.0	105.3	
Dec.....	102.1	90.4	76.4	108.7	
Aver.....	97.0	83.4	101.5	99.6	

22 VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORIES AND NEW ORDERS (22)					
(Adjusted for seasonal variation; 1926=100)					
New Orders—			Three-Month		
1939.	Inventories.	Monthly.	Average.		
Jan.....	111	84	88		
Feb.....	120	128	129		
Mar.....	126	110	115		
Apr.....	131	108	105		
May.....	132	98	96		
June.....	131	102	100		
July.....	131	102	100		
Aug.....	131	102	100		
Sept.....	131	102	100		
Oct.....	131	102	100		
Nov.....	131	102	100		
Dec.....	131	102	100		

23 U. S. FOREIGN TRADE VOLUME					
(Physical volume; 1923-25=100; domestic exports and imports for consumption only)					
Unadjusted—			Seasonally		
1939.	Ex. Im.	ports.	ports.	Exports.	Imports.
Jan.....	98	107	99.6	105.4	
Feb.....	99	98	114.1	96.6	
Mar.....	101	102	114.9	102.4	
Apr.....	108	102	124.3	98.1	
May.....	117	112	144.6	111.8	
June.....	131	116	111.1	115.9	
July.....	116	119	102.0	127.1	
Aug.....	140	127	122.8	128.4	
Sept.....	138	124	135.7	127.2	
Oct.....	130	99	139.9	103.2	
Nov.....	132	106	131.1	98.3	
Dec.....	123	105	125.0	103.4	

24 THE AXE-HOUGHTON CYCLICAL PRICE INDEX					
(Three months' moving average)					
1940.	1939.	1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.
Jan.....	98.1	88.5	96.7	105.1	97.0
Feb.....	96.7	88.3	94.4	109.3	96.3
Mar.....	95.5	87.9	91.8	112.1	95.2
Apr.....	87.7	90.4	113.5	94.1	88.3
May.....	87.7	92.3	112.5	93.0	89.9
June.....	88.2	88.2	111.8	92.7	91.1
July.....	88.6	87.6	112.2	92.7	91.8
Aug.....	91.5	87.4	112.4	93.3	92.8
Sept.....	95.5	88.2	111.1	94.0	94.5
Oct.....	99.0	88.9	107.4	95.5	96.5
Nov.....	100.1	89.2	102.9	98.2	97.6
Dec.....	99.4	88.9	99.5	101.8	97.8

For back figures see THE ANNALIST of Oct. 12, 1938, p. 505.

25 METAL PRICES (23)					
(Monthly averages of daily quotations; steel scrap, dollars per ton; others, cents per pound. Lead, St. Louis; zinc, prime western, East St. Louis; copper, electrolytic, New York; f. o. b. refinery; steel scrap, heavy melting steel, Pittsburgh; tin, Straits, prompt, N. Y.)					
1939.	Lead.	Zinc.	Copper.	Steel	Tin.
May.....	4.60	4.50	9.93	14.50	49.02
1940.					
Jan.....	5.32	5.64	12.09	18.39	46.72
Feb.....	4.93	5.54	11.28	17.67	45.94
Mar.....	5.04	5.75	11.26	16.83	47.09
Apr.....	4.92	5.75	11.20	16.27	46.82
May.....	4.87	5.81	11.20	16.20	51.48

32 SEASONALLY ADJUSTED FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS (6)					
(Adjusted for seasonal variation by THE ANNALIST; 1923-25=100)					
Employment			Payrolls		
1940.	1939.	1938.	1940.	1939.	1938.
Jan.....	105.8	105.5	96.0	90.0	
Feb.....	103.2	99.1	95.2	87.2	
Mar.....	101.1	97.2	94.6	86.7	
Apr.....	99.0	94.0	93.3	83.4	
May.....	92.2	82.2	82.5		
June.....	94.2	85.7			
July.....	93.5	96.4			
Aug.....	94.6	88.4			
Sept.....	97.0	90.9			
Oct.....	100.4	103.9			
Nov.....	104.4	106.7			
Dec.....	106.6				

33 PORTLAND CEMENT (20)					
(Thousands of barrels)					
1939.	Production.	Shipments.	Stocks.	Month-end.	
Jan.....	9,674	9,654	23,837		
Feb.....	12,389	11,757	22,361		
Mar.....	12,389	13,401	21,325		
Apr.....	11,937	13,104	20,160		
May.....	12,539	12,829	19,870		
June.....	11,053	10,147	20,761		
July.....	9,488	6,785	23,449		
Aug.....	6,205	3,889	25,760		
Sept.....	6,205	4,905	25,896		
Oct.....	7,917	7,715	26,120		
Nov.....	10,043	10,829	25,334		
Dec.....					

34 DOMESTIC COPPER SALES (23)					
(Short tons)					
1940.	1939.	1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.
Jan.....	24,987	15,399	25,468	53,819	
Feb.....	147,197	20,361	23,513	74,912	
Mar.....	19,702	28,618	22,403	53,101	
Apr.....	41,701	59,874	23,027	28,086	
May.....	84,086	59,026	19,174	43,130	
June.....	66,786	87,843	35,395		
July.....	183,151	124,066	62,042		
Aug.....	38,299	22,884	69,225		
Sept.....	183,877	61,417	28,935		
Oct.....	68,423	77,287	23,238		
Nov.....	51,630	10,941	21,035		
Dec.....	28,798	14,837	26,756		
Total.....	804,242	512,760	966,358		

35 DOMESTIC RAILROAD EQUIPMENT ORDERS MONTHLY (1)					
(As reported by The Railway Age during period shown)					
1939.	Cars.	Loco.	Rails.	Struct'l.	Steel
Jan.....	2,056	51	11.0		
Feb.....	2,423	52	188.9		
Mar.....	28	11,220	34	508.1	
Apr.....	8	7,691	41	90.0	
May.....	106	100	15		
June.....	15	209	28	72,942	
July.....	5	1,182	50	2,000	685
Aug.....	1,076	40	1,000	9,500	
Sept.....	1,812	50	2,000	685	
Oct.....	2,081	20		6,500	

36 PIG IRON ACTIVITY (8)					
(Active furnaces as of first of month; net tons)					
1939.	Production.	Daily.	Capacity.	Per Day.	
Jan.....	2,436,474	78,596	117	79,873	
Feb.....	2,307,989	82,407	118	78,663	
Mar.....	2,681,969	86,516	121	83,199	
Apr.....	2,302,918	76,764	123	86,455	
May.....	1,923,618	62,052	107	67,379	
June.....	2,372,665	79,069	107	67,777	
July.....	2,639,022	85,130	118	81,194	
Aug.....	2,978,981	90,086	130	89,336	
Sept.....	3,223,983	101,061	169	118,188	
Oct.....	4,062,901	131,061	188	135,032	
Nov.....	4,166,888	138,777	198	138,795	
Dec.....	4,220,338	136,146	191	138,795	
Jan.....	4,032,022	130,061	191	136,701	
Feb.....	3,319,980	114,189	177	123,990	
Mar.....	3,270,499	106,500	167	106,040	
Apr.....	3,137,019	104,567	152	104,675	
May.....			157	106,395	
June.....					

Note: Above figures on new net-ton basis.

37 SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES					
(Daily average)					
1940.	1939.	1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.
Jan.....	9,450	7,675	6,308	12,148	
Feb.....	9,965	7,893	6,294	11,143	
Mar.....	10,321	7,893	6,294	11,143	
Apr.....	10,900	8,359	5,758	10,577	
May.....	8,767	5,781	12,874		
June.....	9,080	5,875	12,550		
July.....	9,312	6,047	12,825		
Aug.....	9,203	6,448	13,408		
Sept.....	9,801	6,455	13,174		
Oct.....	10,818	6,059	12,925		
Nov.....	8,730	7,572	8,361		
Dec.....	8,869	7,851	6,700		

38				
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NEW COMMERCIAL CAR REGIS- TRATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES (Daily average)				
	1940.	1939.	1938.	1937.
Jan.	1,685	1,401	1,405	2,090
Feb.	1,686	1,462	1,346	2,044
Mar.	1,744	1,426	1,344	2,125
Apr.	*1,600	1,534	1,114	2,161
May ....	.....	1,542	1,164	2,171
June ....	.....	1,584	1,201	2,091
July ....	.....	1,627	1,217	2,032
Aug. ....	.....	1,618	1,273	2,100
Sept. ....	.....	1,663	1,290	2,064
Oct. ....	.....	2,042	1,055	2,037
Nov. ....	.....	1,968	1,142	1,986

Stock and Bond Market Averages and Volume of Trading

The Annalist Weighted Averages of Group Leaders

	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
97 Stocks	36.9	36.1	36.4	36.5	35.8	36.2	37.2	36.4	36.6
74 Industrials	123.2	120.6	121.8	121.8	119.5	120.9	124.3	115.1	121.4
4 Steels	28.9	28.2	28.4	28.7	28.2	28.3	28.9	26.2	27.7
4 Motors	54.9	53.0	53.9	53.9	53.5	53.7	54.9	49.6	54.2
5 Motor accessories	30.1	29.3	29.3	29.6	29.0	29.2	30.1	27.0	29.6
5 Aircrafts	40.9	39.7	40.0	40.1	39.4	39.5	42.3	37.7	39.8
3 Building	25.4	24.7	24.9	24.7	24.5	24.5	25.6	23.8	24.5
4 Chemicals	113.9	112.2	113.2	113.2	112.9	113.2	114.6	108.1	113.2
4 Nonferrous metals	34.0	33.0	33.4	33.6	32.6	32.8	34.6	30.9	33.2
4 Foods	29.4	28.8	29.2	29.6	29.1	29.2	30.3	28.5	29.2
3 Tobaccos	63.8	62.2	63.4	63.4	63.2	63.2	65.1	63.2	62.9
3 Sugars	19.4	19.0	19.4	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.4	17.7	19.1
2 Electrical equipments	46.5	45.7	46.1	46.1	45.3	45.3	46.5	42.7	46.1
3 Farm equipments	35.2	34.6	34.9	34.6	34.6	34.6	35.4	32.9	34.3
4 Office equipments	12.7	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.4	12.8	12.0	12.3
4 Railroad equipments	18.8	18.2	18.5	18.6	18.3	18.3	18.8	16.3	18.3
4 Amusement	10.7	10.2	10.6	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.9	9.9	10.3
5 Merchandise	40.7	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.0	40.0	41.8	38.9	41.0
3 Rubber and tires	22.4	21.4	22.0	22.4	22.0	22.0	22.7	19.7	22.0
2 Liquor	16.8	16.7	16.8	16.5	16.5	16.5	17.3	15.8	16.7
4 Standard Oils	18.1	17.6	17.7	17.8	17.6	17.7	19.2	17.5	17.8
4 Independent oils	37.3	36.6	37.1	37.1	36.7	36.7	37.3	35.4	36.9
8 Oils	55.4	54.2	54.8	54.9	54.3	54.4	56.5	52.9	54.7
19 Rails	19.7	19.0	19.2	19.3	19.0	19.1	20.0	18.2	19.7
5 Air transports	16.1	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.5	16.2	15.3	15.3
8 Utilities	17.1	16.8	16.8	17.0	16.7	16.7	17.3	16.3	17.0

The New York Times Stock Market Averages

	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
1939.	26.35	20.97	22.62	192.03	171.15	178.87	109.94	96.06	100.74
January	24.90	22.27	24.64	183.35	176.66	182.38	104.12	99.52	103.51
February	25.69	19.88	20.02	189.43	164.30	164.87	107.51	92.09	92.44
March	21.40	18.03	19.68	168.53	151.56	163.56	94.96	84.79	91.62
April	21.97	19.49	21.61	174.73	161.66	173.80	98.35	90.63	97.70
May	21.71	19.29	19.51	177.93	165.21	167.14	99.75	92.25	93.32
June	22.87	19.49	21.98	184.81	167.59	181.77	103.84	93.54	101.87
July	22.86	18.75	19.67	188.21	167.47	173.24	104.43	93.11	96.45
August	27.86	18.76	21.32	202.90	166.58	198.34	114.27	92.67	112.73
September	26.89	25.11	25.72	199.66	191.14	195.31	113.15	108.33	110.51
October	25.97	23.67	23.79	195.80	188.05	188.89	110.86	105.86	106.34
November	24.35	23.02	23.68	196.69	188.88	196.14	110.35	106.25	110.00
December	24.73	22.35	22.86	198.84	186.96	190.21	111.78	104.69	106.44
1940.	23.68	22.67	22.75	194.76	188.20	191.73	109.22	105.40	107.24
January	23.21	22.03	22.98	194.93	190.40	193.95	109.01	106.22	108.46
February	23.99	22.50	22.88	198.20	191.88	194.30	111.18	107.19	108.59
March	23.39	21.19	22.32	194.10	149.15	155.86	108.60	82.87	86.59

MONTHLY HIGH, LOW AND LAST

	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
25 Rails	23.02	22.28	22.88	194.13	191.36	193.95	108.55	106.82	108.46
25 Industrials	23.99	22.76	23.95	197.68	193.24	197.18	110.51	108.80	110.56
50 Stocks	24.16	23.07	23.13	198.20	194.90	196.06	111.18	108.96	109.95
Mar. 30	23.27	22.50	22.88	196.76	191.88	193.46	110.01	107.19	108.17
Apr. 27	23.20	22.73	22.91	195.15	193.09	193.81	109.19	107.91	108.36
May 11	23.11	22.69	23.04	194.84	192.01	192.47	108.89	107.36	107.75
May 11	23.39	22.08	22.18	193.72	188.75	189.55	108.52	105.42	105.86
May 18	22.06	17.89	17.87	188.74	167.57	168.41	108.41	90.41	90.41
May 25	16.60	16.19	16.97	165.48	150.16	154.28	92.04	83.20	85.62
June 1	17.57	16.59	17.25	158.07	149.15	155.49	87.82	82.87	86.37

DAILY HIGH, LOW AND LAST

	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
May 30	17.46	17.19	17.32	156.91	154.88	155.86	87.18	86.03	86.59
May 31	17.32	17.18	17.25	155.84	155.08	155.49	86.58	86.13	86.37
June 1	17.40	17.28	17.32	156.19	153.97	154.48	86.79	85.62	85.90
June 4	17.56	17.34	17.47	155.70	154.44	155.09	86.63	85.89	86.28
June 5	17.37	17.02	17.14	153.83	151.16	151.72	85.60	84.09	84.43

Dow-Jones Stock Market Averages

WEEKLY HIGH, LOW AND LAST

	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
30 Industrials	151.24	147.48	151.10	32.10	30.53	32.06	26.04	24.96	26.04
20 Railroads	152.09	148.68	149.66	32.31	30.98	31.06	26.08	25.01	25.24
15 Utilities	150.67	145.86	147.67	31.20	30.12	30.60	25.30	24.36	24.83
65 Stocks	149.45	147.37	148.12	31.26	30.51	30.71	24.99	24.51	24.81
May 11	149.06	146.42	147.55	30.98	29.60	29.89	25.28	24.75	25.00
May 18	148.70	143.93	144.83	31.37	29.69	29.81	25.25	23.75	23.81
May 25	144.42	120.57	122.43	29.63	22.44	23.85	23.73	19.01	19.20
June 1	117.71	110.51	115.67	23.48	22.28	23.05	19.07	17.99	18.87

DAILY HIGH, LOW AND LAST

	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
May 30	117.15	115.13	116.22	23.33	23.00	23.15	19.05	18.81	18.90
May 31	116.42	115.39	115.67	23.14	22.98	23.05	18.90	18.78	18.87
June 1	116.44	114.35	114.73	23.26	23.10	23.15	18.89	18.60	18.62
June 4	116.25	114.75	115.73	23.45	23.19	23.35	18.75	18.55	18.66
June 5	115.12	112.30	113.25	23.24	22.79	22.94	18.45	17.95	18.10

Shares Sold, New York Stock Exchange

MONTHLY TOTALS AND DAILY AVERAGES

	Total.	Av. Daily.	Total.	Av. Daily.	Total.	Av. Daily.	Total.	Av. Daily.	Total.	Av. Daily.
1939.	2,385,890	115,801	22,800,090	1,106,716	25,185,780	1,222,518	1,222,518	1,222,518	1,222,518	1,222,518
Jan.	2,385,890	115,801	22,800,090	1,106,716	25,185,780	1,222,518	1,222,518	1,222,518	1,222,518	1,222,518
Feb.	1,097,810	56,010	12,779,033	651,985	13,876,813	707,995	13,876,813	707,995	13,876,813	707,995
Mar.	2,242,819	91,171	22,322,235	907,399	24,565,064	998,569	24,565,064	998,569	24,565,064	998,569
Apr.	1,846,800	87,945	18,400,638	876,238	20,247,438	964,183	20,247,438	964,183	20,247,438	964,183
May	1,446,160	68,478	11,768,550	498,481	12,532,710	547,859	12,532,710	547,859	12,532,710	547,859
June	853,310	36,155	11,114,060	470,904	11,967,390	507,058	11,967,390	507,058	11,967,390	507,058
July	1,543,100	70,134	16,522,510	750,948	18,065,610	821,082	18,065,610	821,082	18,065,610	821,082
Aug.	1,397,670	56,815	15,974,611	649,368	17,372,281	706,183	17,372,281	706,183	17,372,281	706,183
Sept.	6,217,470	263,434	50,863,140	2,155,071	57,080,610	2,418,505	57,080,610	2,418,505	57,080,610	2,418,505
Oct.	2,064,470	90,880	21,679,194	859,088	23,735,664	1,049,977	23,735,664	1,049,977	23,735,664	1,049,977
Nov.	1,806,870	75,796	17,612,866	830,799	19,219,736	906,595	19,219,736	906,595	19,219,736	906,595
Dec.	1,905,930	80,754	15,862,783	672,106	17,768,713	752,860	17,768,713	752,860	17,768,713	752,860
1940.	1,432,040	60,676	14,559,065	616,868	15,991,105	677,543	15,991,105	677,543	15,991,105	677,543
Jan.	1,365,070	66,260	12,100,285	587,348	13,465,355	653,604	13,465,355	653,604	13,465,355	653,604
Feb.	1,437,760	65,346	14,831,108	674,074	16,268,868	739,420	16,268,868	739,420	16,268,868	739,420
Mar.	1,748,155	74,069	24,488,335	1,057,061	26,896,490	1,131,130	26,896,490	1,131,130	26,896,490	1,131,130
Apr.	2,730,996	115,712	36,237,536	1,535,397	39,968,832	1,681,109	39,968,832	1,681,109	39,968,832	1,681,109

WEEKLY TOTALS AND DAILY AVERAGES

Week ended:	Railroad		Ind. and Misc.		Total	
1940.	Total.	Av. Daily.	Total.	Av. Daily.	Total.	Av. Daily.
Mar. 30	294,130	54,445	4,543,428	641,376	4,837,558	896,844
Apr. 6	563,620	104,374	6,705,900	1,241,333	7,269,520	1,346,207
Apr. 13	442,700	81,981	6,452,040	1,194,822	6,894,740	1,276,804
Apr. 20	360,925	66,838	6,388,885	1,183,127	6,749,810	1,249,965
Apr. 27	323,210	59,854	4,299,960	796,293	4,623,190	866,146
May 4	217,490	40,276	3,781,040	700,193	3,998,530	740,468
May 11	349,236	64,877	5,080,914	911,310	5,430,124	976,146
May 18	217,690	40,295	4,585,030	2,941,672	1,027,680	1,921,866
May 25	763,760	141,437	9,614,300	1,780,426	10,378,060	1,921,866
June 1	260,570	59,220	2,251,487	738,974	3,512,067	798,193

Financial News of the Week

EARNINGS of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the first quarter of this year were the largest since the first quarter of 1937 after allowance for seasonal variation. Actual earnings were \$210,000, or 20 cents a common share, as compared with a net loss of \$818,000 in the comparable period of last year. Based on operations over the past nine years, the first quarter is usually the poorest of the year, while the June quarter is the most profitable.

For all of 1939 the company reported total revenues of \$95,660,000, an increase of 4.3 per cent as compared with the preceding year. Reflecting certain operating economies, however, net profits totaled \$1,380,000, equal to \$1.32 a share, as compared with a deficit of \$1,638,000 in 1938.

In spite of the nominal profit shown last year—the company earned \$7,199,000 in 1936—funded debt was reduced by \$1,710,000, thus bringing the total debt to the lowest level since 1929. There was also a \$2,500,000 increase in working capital carrying that item to the best level since 1935.

The accompanying table gives important items from the annual reports of the company since 1929. Similar data going back to 1923 were published in the issue of Aug. 30, 1935.

Net profits of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in the first quarter of this year were the largest for any similar period in the company's history but substantially below the record-breaking fourth quarter of 1939. Actual profits were \$46,048,000, equal to \$2.46 a share, as compared with \$39,724,000, or \$2.13 a share, in the three months ended March 31, 1939. Consolidated operating revenues for the first quarter have not yet been reported, but in the three months ended Feb. 29 they were \$284,558,000, an increase of 5.7 per cent as contrasted with total revenues in the corresponding months of the previous year.

In 1939 the company reported net income of \$190,281,000, equal to \$10.18 a share, as compared with \$155,543,000, or \$8.32 a share, in the previous year. Last year was the third year since 1930 that the company was able to fully cover its \$9 dividend on the capital stock. Gross revenues were \$1,107,000,000, as compared with \$1,053,000,000 in 1938.

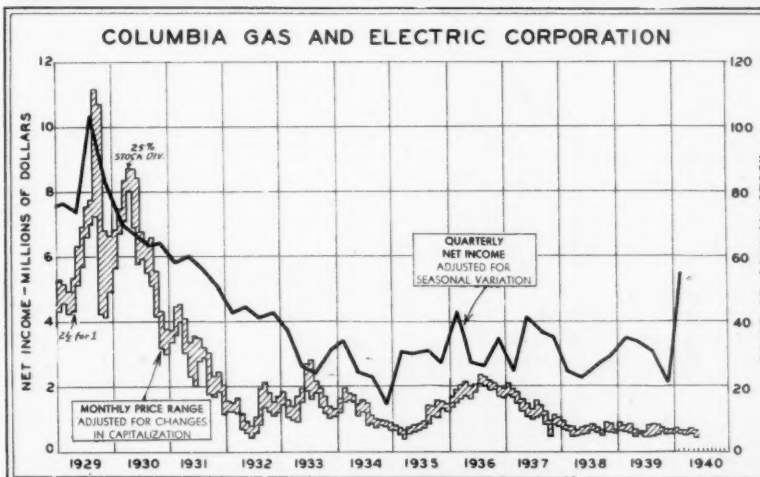
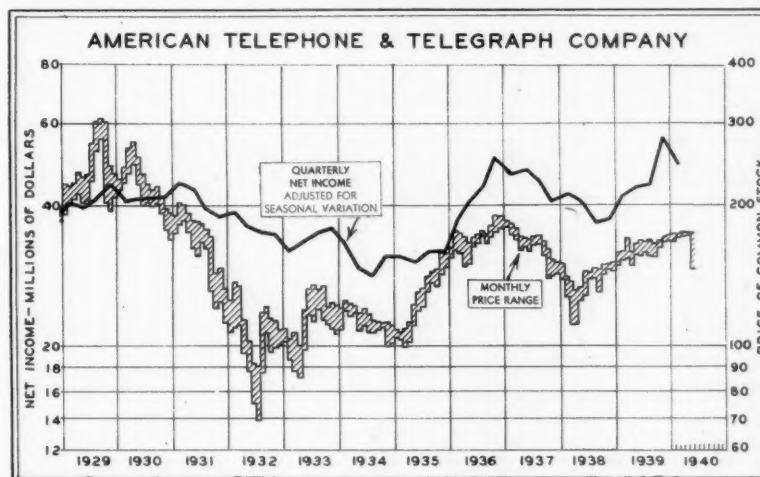
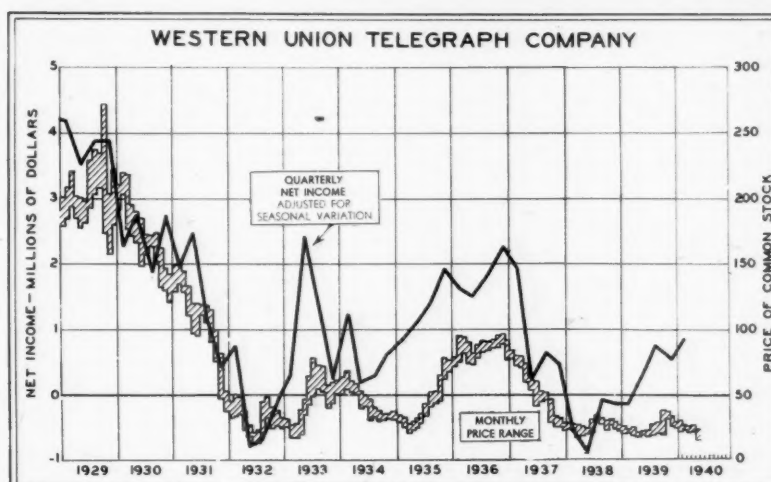
According to the annual report, two large Dutch firms held 71,358 shares of stock as of Dec. 15, 1939, while an English firm held 24,237 shares. Recent marked weakness in the stock of American Telephone has led some Wall Street observers to believe that Dutch and English holders have been relatively heavy sellers in recent months. It is noteworthy that foreigners were sellers of the stock during all of 1939.

Important income account and balance sheet items since 1928 were given in THE ANNALIST of Dec. 21, 1939.

Thanks to a 16 per cent gain in gross revenues, net profits of the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation in the first quarter of this year were the largest since the first three months of 1931. Actual profits were \$7,584,000, equal to 49 cents a common share, as compared with \$5,533,000, or 32 cents a share, in the three months ended March 31, 1939. Operating revenues were placed at \$33,906,000 as against \$29,383,000.

For all of 1939 the company reported total profits of \$12,083,000, equal to 46 cents a common share, as contrasted with \$10,231,000, or 31 cents a share, in the previous year. In 1929 the company cleared \$32,161,000, or \$2.81 a common share. Gross revenues were \$99,935,000 last year, as compared with \$92,940,000 in 1938.

Important items from the annual re-



Western Union Telegraph Company
(Thousands)

Yrs. Ended Dec. 31:	Gross Operating Revenue.	Total Income.	Bond Interest.	Interest Times Earned.	Net Income.	Total Dividends Declared.	Earned a Share.	Surplus After Divi- dends.
1929	\$145,667	\$19,085	\$3,610	5.29	\$15,475	\$8,188	\$15.12	\$7,287
1930	130,582	14,295	5,048	2.83	9,247	8,188	9.08	1,059
1931	108,737	11,332	5,357	2.12	5,974	7,838	5.72	d1,863
1932	83,014	4,514	5,356	0.84	d843	1,045	d0.81	d1,888
1933	82,309	9,718	5,353	1.82	4,365	.....	4.18	4,365
1934	87,230	7,595	5,352	1.42	2,243	.....	2.15	2,243
1935	89,869	10,603	5,344	1.98	5,258	2,090	5.03	3,168
1936	98,420	12,117	4,918	2.46	7,199	794	6.89	6,415
1937	100,483	7,721	4,395	1.76	3,326	1,568	3.18	1,758
1938	91,712	2,551	4,188	0.61	d1,638	.....	d1.57	d1,638
1939	95,660	5,551	4,171	1.33	1,380	.....	1.32	1,380

Yrs. Ended Dec. 31:	Total Invested Capital.	% Earned on Capital.	Total Properties.	Funded Debt.	Cash and Working Equivalent.	Working Capital.	Current Ratio.	Profit and Loss Surplus.
1929	\$334,803	4.62	\$311,392	\$72,980	\$7,233	\$8,481	1.32	\$95,635
1930	368,830	2.51	330,737	107,955	13,320	21,700	2.21	95,693
1931	363,809	1.64	332,120	107,930	6,384	14,274	2.08	93,333
1932	359,097	d0.23	333,711	107,905	6,178	11,153	1.88	89,031
1933	363,191	1.20	333,729	107,866	9,096	15,164	2.33	93,166
1934	364,608	0.62	333,738	106,514	10,348	15,944	2.41	95,326
1935	375,222	1.40	333,813	106,132	16,466	19,020	2.38	98,469
1936	355,617	2.02	330,951	91,120	8,318	9,768	1.62	104,753
1937	358,874	0.92	333,351	91,091	5,909	9,902	1.80	76,391
1938	358,276	d0.45	333,162	89,158	6,852	10,077	1.81	74,433
1939	361,318	0.39	333,954	87,448	8,771	12,461	2.00	75,742

†Before reserves for maintenance of cables, development of ocean cables and depreciation of land lines. d Deficit.

ports of the company since 1929 were given in the issue of June 8, 1939.

INDUSTRIES

Figures in Parentheses Give Date of Last Previous Item

Air Associates, Inc.—Company will build a \$300,000 plant at Bendix, N. J., into which it expects to move early in September, 1940, from present plant at Roosevelt Field, L. I.

American Car and Foundry (3-30-40)—Earnings for fiscal year ended April 30, 1940, probably will be close to the break-even point, contrasted with a deficit of \$1,663,000 in preceding year.

It is understood that the depreciation rate for the full year had been increased as compared with initial six months so that profits for the final half were not quite sufficient to make up the loss sustained in the six months ended Oct. 31, 1939.

ACF already has begun delivery on its \$6,000,000 tank order for Army.

American Optical Company—Federal grand jury, New York, handed up four indictments, charging this company and fourteen other manufacturers of spectacle lenses and frames with restraint of trade and price-fixing in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Also indicted were five wholesalers, three trade associations and twenty-one individuals. The defendants manufactured and distributed 95 per cent of eyeglass lenses sold in United States as well as most of the frames.

Principal corporate defendants, in addition to American Optical Company, were Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. and Shuron Optical Company, Inc., although only American Optical was named in all four indictments.

American Rolling Mill (7-13-39)—Company announced plans for enlargement of No. 2 blast furnace at Hamilton, Ohio, at cost of about \$400,000.

Anaconda (4-11-40)—Virtual agreement had been reached for the purchase by Franco of an additional 75,000 long tons of copper from the same group of foreign mines (principally foreign properties of American owned companies) which had been supplying French war-time copper requirements.

Latest purchase would increase French war-time copper orders to 375,000 long tons. It was understood that the present order called for the payment of around \$18,900,000 and extended the delivery of copper to France from these sources at the rate of 25,000 long tons monthly through November.

Participants in the order included Anaconda Copper Mining Company, from its Chile and Andes mines in Chile, and its Greene Cananea property in Mexico; Kennecott Copper Corporation, through its Braden mine in Chile, Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, from Belgian Congo, and American Metal Company, Ltd., as selling agent for Cerro de Pasco Copper Company, with properties in Peru.

Apex Hosiery—S. M. Hirsch, attorney, following adverse decision in United States Supreme Court, said this company "intends immediately to institute suit in the State courts to recover damages" assertedly caused by Branch 1 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in its 1937 sit-down strike. Mr. Hirsch said Apex will institute suit in Common Pleas Court in Philadelphia for \$1,000,000, amount originally sought in Federal Court.

Autocar (2-1-40)—Company announced receipt of orders from United States Army Air Corps for \$500,000 worth of servicing trucks, and from New York City for \$500,000 of Department of Sanitation trucks.

Aviation Corporation (5-30-40)—Stinson, subsidiary, has received from British Air Ministry an order for 600 monoplanes amounting to \$1,980,000. Already twenty-seven of the planes have been flown from Roosevelt Field, L. I., to Halifax, N. S. With delivery urgent, Stinson is assembling as rapidly as possible, even buying some back from dealers and overhauling them.

Aviation Corporation, meanwhile, has acquired for its subsidiary Aviation Manufacturing Corporation, the physical assets and trade name of Barkley-Grow Aircraft Corporation, Detroit, builders of two-engined all-metal planes.

Bell Aircraft (5-30-40)—Stockholders have ap-

DIVIDEND NOTICE



E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS
& COMPANY

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE: May 20, 1940

The Board of Directors has declared this day a dividend of \$1.12½ a share on the outstanding Preferred Stock, payable July 23, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 1940; also \$1.75 a share, the second quarterly "interim" dividend for 1940, on the outstanding Common Stock, payable June 14, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 27, 1940.

W. F. RASKOB, Secretary

Westinghouse Electric (5-23-40) — This com-

and Awaiting Payment

JUN 6

pany has reported discovery of an electrostatic process of recovering iron from low-grade ore deposits. Pointing out that under present methods of recovery commercial iron ore must contain at least 50 per cent iron to justify its transportation and use, G. W. Penney, research scientist, declared experiments with the new process "indicated that an appreciable percentage of iron still remaining in discarded ore can be economically separated."

RAILROADS

Boston & Maine (5-30-40)—Total of \$94,088,000, or about 91 per cent, of the \$103,600,000 outstanding bonds of Boston & Maine has been deposited under voluntary exchange plan.

Chesapeake & Ohio (1-11-40)—Company has applied to ICC for authority to purchase for \$500,000 cash property and franchises of Kanawha, Glen Jean & Eastern Railroad, a West Virginia short line, operating 26.48 miles of line, with principal segments extending from Glen Jean to Tamroy, W. Va., and from Sugar Creek Junction to Pax, W. Va.

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific (5-30-40)—Court has approved 20 per cent payment on Series J equipments.

Chicago & North Western (12-28-39)—Federal Judge Barnes, Chicago, authorized Chicago & North Western Railway Company to pay to RFC \$680,000, representing the last four notes on a PWA loan made before its receivership.

St. Louis-San Francisco (10-12-39)—On May 4, 1940, committee for holders of prior lien bonds of St. Louis-San Francisco Railway represented deposits of \$9,345,650 Series B bonds, compared with \$10,068,500 on July 27, 1939, date of the last previous report. In addition, the committee held assents to \$26,550,650 prior lien, Series A, and \$4,105,800 Series B bonds.

UTILITIES

Alabama Power (5-23-40)—Company has asked Federal Power Commission for authority to sell part of its electric power system to Tennessee Valley Authority and a group of cooperatives and municipalities in Northern Alabama for a tentative price of \$4,600,000.

Cities Service (4-4-40)—The Mexican Government is negotiating a settlement with another American company, understood to be Cities Service, for oil properties expropriated in 1938.

The two Mexican subsidiaries of this company were producing about 3,300 barrels daily at the time of expropriation. The indemnification figure under discussion is said to be about \$3,000,000.

Commonwealth & Southern (2-8-40)—Company at opening of Section 11(b) hearing before SEC asked the commission to make public its tentative official integration plan for the system. Hearing was continued until June 10 to allow the commission to pass on the motion.

Interborough Rapid Transit (2-22-40)—City of New York will take possession of Interborough System June 11, 1940, consummating the unification plan.

Properties to be transferred included subways and power plants and Manhattan Railway's elevated lines, excepting the Ninth Avenue line between the Polo Grounds and South Ferry and the Second Avenue line between Sixtieth Street and the Harlem River.

City will take title to these latter segments by condemnation on June 8, 1940, and train service will cease at that time.

United Light and Power—This company has filed a request with SEC for an outline of an integration plan that would be consistent with what the commission believes should be done by the system to meet the requirements of the Public Utility Holding Company Act.

MISCELLANEOUS

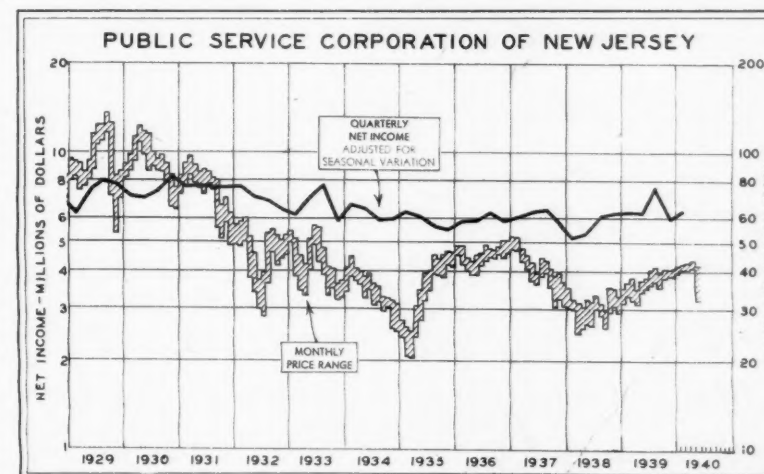
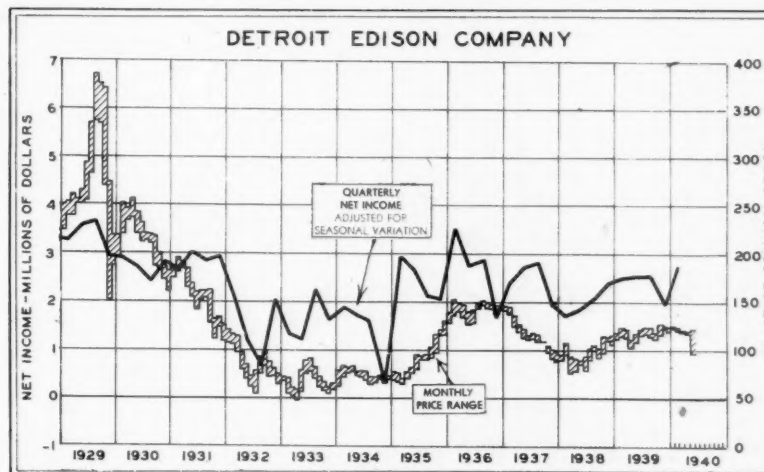
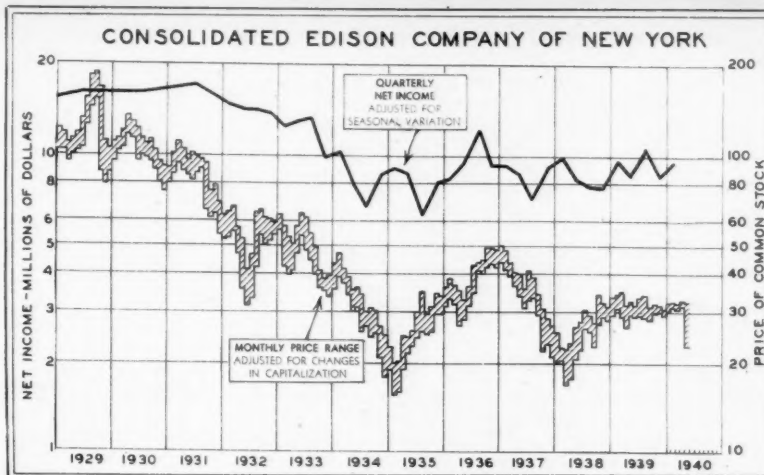
Eastern Air Lines (1-18-40)—A syndicate headed by Smith, Barney & Co. publicly offered the unsubscribed portion of this company's \$1 par common stock, totaling around 100,000 shares, at \$30.75 a share. Issue originally consisted of 110,909 shares and was offered to stockholders at \$32 a share at the rate of one-quarter of a share of new stock for each share of stock held.

A total of 12,285,000 revenue passenger miles flown by this company in May is 56 per cent greater than the mileage achieved during the corresponding month of 1939. E. V. Rickenbacker, president and general manager, reports.

The line carried 28,000 revenue passengers during the month, an increase of 47 per cent over May of last year.

Greyhound (8-17-39)—Company announced that reductions in round-trip fares of as much as 15 per cent will be put into effect June 1 in the Northeastern States for trips to New York by Greyhound bus lines operating in that territory. Reductions were not uniform and from some points there actually would be no change.

W. F. Hall Printing (5-25-39)—Unsettled conditions abroad will not affect the supply of paper for this company since its requirements are met wholly by the domestic market, according to Alfred B. Geiger, president.



CORPORATE NET EARNINGS INDUSTRIES

Company	1940	1939	1940	1939
American Export Lines, Inc.	Mar. 31 q. r. \$1,200,037		\$2.50	
American Safety Razor Corp.	Mar. 31 q. r. 136,072	\$206,673	.26	\$3.39
A. P. W. Paper Co., Inc.	Per July 1 '39 to Apr. 6 '40	119,342		
Brown Shoe Co.	6 mo., Apr. 30	248,737	282,337	1.01 1.14
Canadian Breweries, Ltd.	12 mo., Apr. 30	705,662	443,147	.32 p2.71
Chicago Yellow Cab	Mar. 31 q. r.	77,403	46,045	.26 .15
Commercial Credit Co.	4 mo., Apr. 30	12,476,405	12,060,673	1.34 1.12
	12 mo., Apr. 30	307,811,148	17,058,498	4.24 3.83
Consolidated Coppermines Corp.	Mar. 31 q. r.	1134,927	1119,478	
Federal Light & Traction	Mar. 31 q. r.	523,616	497,523	.87 .82
	12 mo., Apr. 30	1,678,890	1,463,090	2.69 2.28
Florsheim Shoe Co.	6 mo., Apr. 30	510,670	503,556	a1.28 a1.26
Hecla Mining Co.	Mar. 31 q. r.	175,194	121,834	
Holly Sugar Corp.	Yr., Mar. 31	1,407,645	691,029	2.50 1.05
Italian Superpower Corp.	Mar. 31 q. r.	1142,863	1152,219	
	12 mo., Mar. 31	11,008,258	22,337	

Company	1940	1939	1940	1939
International Hydro-Electric	Mar. 31 q. r.	83,225	625,287	
	12 mo., Mar. 31	762,845	763,623	
Mission Corp.	Mar. 31 q. r.	1290,849	1247,717	
Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	*13 wks., Feb. 24 to Mar. 31	876,368	1,562,085	.21 .39
	26 wks., Feb. 24 to Mar. 31	1,518,497	1,665,889	.35 .39
Pacific Western Oil Corp.	Mar. 31 q. r.	61,240	147,536	.06 .15
Pierce Oil Corp.	Mar. 31 q. r.	40,188	41,215	
Pinney-Bowes Postage Meter	Mar. 31 q. r.	104,076	5	.11 .70
Yr., Mar. 31	627,035			
Portland Gas & Coke	12 mo., Apr. 30	208,951	209,107	
Reo Motors, Inc.	Mar. 31 q. r.	1367,672		
Royal Typewriter Co., Ltd.	Apr. 30 q. r.	572,667	520,187	1.89 1.69
9 mo., Apr. 30	1,741,398	1,456,190	5.75 4.68	
U. S. Leather Co.	6 mo., Apr. 30	206,807	133,650	a.20
Universal Consolidated Oil Co.	Mar. 31 q. r.	77,220	197,246	.38 .98
Van Camp Milk	Yr., Mar. 31	144,804	49,840	1.26 p3.78
Wabasso Cotton Co., Ltd.	Yr., Apr. 27	576,862	187,978	8.25 2.69
Waukesha Motor Co.	*1 Apr. 30 q. r.	289,145	84,063	.72 .21
9 mo., Apr. 30	430,258	192,672	1.07 .48	
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.	6 mo., Apr. 30	1,366,844	565,011	.99 .10
Wentworth Mfg. Co.	6 mo., Apr. 30	21,617	57,596	.01 .10

Company	1939	1938	1939	1938
Andian National Corp., Ltd.	Yr., Dec. 31	7,507,882	7,885,611	2.94 3.09
New Mexico & Arizona Land	Yr., Dec. 31	15,084	18,133	.01 .02
Quincy Mining Co.	Yr., Dec. 31	124,866	172,399	

RAILROADS

Company	1940	1939	1940	1939
Boston & Maine R. R.	4 mo., Apr. 30	1381,420	1511,359	
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy R. R.	4 mo., Apr. 30	1286,194	1953,842	
Chicago & North Western Rwy.	4 mo., Apr. 30	15,877,890	16,799,172	
Denver & Rio Grande Western	4 mo., Apr. 30	12,016,148	12,093,995	
Great Northern Rwy.	4 mo., Apr. 30	13,003,008	14,702,940	
Louisiana & Arkansas Rwy.	4 mo., Apr. 30	217,957	90,095	
Maine Central Railroad	4 mo., Apr. 30	149,472	98,449	.68 .25
Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R.	4 mo., Apr. 30	1796,933	1880,382	
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R.	4 mo., Apr. 30	12,109,562	11,664,913	
Norfolk & Western Rwy.	4 mo., Apr. 30	9,857,187	5,567,318	6.79 3.74
St. Louis Southwestern Lines	4 mo., Apr. 30	1156,052	1546,881	
Virginian Railway	4 mo., Apr. 30	2,791,706	1,473,834	1.78 .73
Western Maryland Rwy.	4 mo., Apr. 30	740,187	115,929	.46 r.65
Western Pacific R. R. Co.	4 mo., Apr. 30	11,173,119	11,405,952	
Wheeling & Lake Erie Rwy.	4 mo., Apr. 30	1,133,634	687,659	2.34 1.02

UTILITIES

Company	1940	1939	1940	1939
Alabama Power Co.	12 mo., Apr. 30	3,891,945	3,788,308	
American Public Service Co.	Mar. 31 q. r.	133,659	84,723	
Central & South West Utilities Co.	Mar. 31 q. r.	801,529	570,620	
Commonwealth & Southern Corp.	4 mo., Apr. 30	5,710,521	5,427,791	.08 .07
	12 mo., Apr. 30	13,696,367	12,009,904	.14 .09
Consumers Power Co.	12 mo., Apr. 30	10,222,829	8,939,852	
General Public Utilities, Inc.	12 mo., Apr. 30	750,816	654,138	
General Water, Gas & Electric Co.	12 mo., Mar. 31	529,804		1.40
Georgia Power Co.	12 mo., Apr. 30	4,649,814	5,202,940	
Kansas Electric Power Co.	Mar. 31 q. r.	114,878	116,908	
	12 mo., Mar. 31	467,642	486,203	
Kansas City Power & Light	12 mo., Apr. 30	3,990,779	3,632,717	7.14 6.46
Kansas Gas & Electric Co.	12 mo., Mar. 31	1,220,305	1,222,726	
Minnesota Power & Light Co.	12 mo., Mar. 31	1,359,593	1,164,098	
Montana Power Co.	12 mo., Apr. 30	3,646,854	2,760,110	
Nebraska Power Co.	12 mo., Mar. 31	1,703,536	1,878,505	
North American Light & Power	12 mo., Mar. 31	2,413,170	1,569,394	
Northwestern Electric Co.	12 mo., Apr. 30	551,928	496,856	
Ohio Edison Co.	12 mo., Apr. 30	4,155,726	4,024,426	
Oklahoma Gas & Elec.	12 mo., Apr. 30	2,801,676	2,485,266	
Pacific Power & Light	12 mo., Apr. 30	880,945	929,832	
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.	12 mo., Jan. 31	8,873,635	7,974,409	
Public Service of Indiana	12 mo., Apr. 30	1,671,319	1,357,387	
Southern Colorado Power Co.	12 mo., Apr. 30	261,409	234,851	
Southern New England Telephone	4 mo., Apr. 30	1,077,198	981,132	
Third Ave. Ry. System	10 mo., Apr. 30	1568,562	1558,395	
Washington Water Power & Sub.	12 mo., Mar. 31	3,169,534	2,614,767	
Wisconsin Power & Light Co. & Subs.	Mar. 31 q. r.	385,155	384,576	
	12 mo., Mar. 31	1,596,071	1,491,616	

Electric Power & Light Corp.
Dec. 31 q. r. 1,870,336 1,502,637 .13 .02
Yr., Dec. 31 4,489,255 4,678,435 x. x.
Havana Electric Rwy. Co.
Yr., Dec. 31 1762,358 1717,975
Massachusetts Utilities Associates
Yr., Dec. 31 1,713,565 1,571,022
Southern Union Gas
Yr., Dec. 31 415,259 1.46

*Net loss. †Not available. ‡Profit before Federal income taxes. §Indicated quarterly earnings as shown by a comparison of company's reports for the six and nine months periods. **Indicated quarterly earnings as shown by a comparison of company's reports for quarter of fiscal year and six months period. a On Class A shares. p On preferred stock. r On first preferred stock. † Surplus available for common stock after preferred dividends. x Equal to \$6.12 a share and \$5.25 a share respectively on \$7 and \$6 first preferred stocks in 1939 against \$6.38 and \$5.47 respectively in 1938.

Chain Store Sales

Company	1940	1939	P. C. Gain
Kroger Grocery and Baking Company	4 weeks, May 18... \$7,261	\$19,244,492	9.4
	20 weeks... 9,965,782	91,680,359	6.9
Stores in operation	3,886	3,916	
National Tea Company	4 weeks, May 18... 4,686,017	4,207,299	11.4
	20 weeks... 23,755,696	20,984,868	13.2

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, June 1.

Bid and Asked Quotations on June 1 for Issues Not Traded In

1928										1929										1930										1931										1932										1933										1934										1935										1936										1937										1938										1939										1940										1941										1942										1943										1944										1945										1946										1947										1948										1949										1950										1951										1952										1953										1954										1955										1956										1957										1958										1959										1960										1961										1962										1963										1964										1965										1966										1967										1968										1969										1970										1971										1972										1973										1974										1975										1976										1977										1978										1979										1980										1981										1982										1983										1984										1985										1986										1987										1988										1989										1990										1991										1992										1993										1994										1995										1996										1997										1998										1999										2000										2001										2002										2003										2004										2005										2006										2007										2008										2009										2010										2011										2012										2013										2014										2015										2016										2017										2018										2019										2020										2021										2022										2023										2024										2025										2026										2027										2028										2029										2030										2031										2032										2033										2034										2035										2036										2037										2038										2039										2040										2041										2042										2043										2044										2045										2046										2047										2048										2049										2050										2051										2052										2053										2054										2055										2056										2057										2058										2059										2060										2061										2062										2063										2064										2065										2066										2067										2068										2069										2070										2071										2072										2073										2074										2075										2076										2077										2078										2079										2080										2081										2082										2083										2084										2085										2086										2087										2088										2089										2090										2091										2092										2093										2094										2095										2096										2097										2098										2099										2100										2101										2102										2103										2104										2105										2106										2107										2108										2109										2110										2111										2112										2113										2114										2115										2116										2117										2118										2119										2120										2121										2122										2123										2124										2125										2126										2127										2128										2129										2130										2131										2132										2133										2134										2135										2136										2137										2138										2139										2140										2141										2142										2143										2144										2145										2146										2147										2148										2149										2150										2151										2152										2153										2154										2155										2156										2157										2158										2159										2160										2161										2162										2163										2164										2165										2166										2167										2168										2169										2170										2171										2172										2173										2174										2175										2176										2177										2178										2179										2180										2181										2182										2183										2184										2185										2186										2187										2188										2189										2190										2191										2192										2193										2194										2195										2196										2197										2198										2199										2200										2201										2202										2203										2204										2205										2206										2207										2208										2209										2210										2211										2212										2213										2214										2215										2216										2217										2218										2219										2220										2221										2222										2223										2224										2225										2226										2227										2228										2229										2230										2231										2232										2233										2234										2235										2236										2237										2238										2239										2240										2241										2242										2243										2244										2245										2246										2247										2248										2249										2250										2251										2252										2253										2254										2255										2256										2257										2258										2259										2260										2261										2262										2263										2264										2265										2266										2267										2268										2269										2270										2271										2272										2273										2274										2275										2276										2277										2278										2279										2280										2281										2282										2283										2284										22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Earnings per share as reported by Standard Statistics Company of New York: Full face—Calendar years 1939 and 1938 or earlier and including fiscal years ending through Jan. 31, 1940. Light face—all current earnings.

Blank means figures not available.

Full face—1 to 12—Number of months covered by latest interim report.

a—On all classes of preferred.

b—Parent company only.

c—Deficit.

d—Earnings for 1938 and 1937 or fiscal years ended through Jan. 31, 1939.

e—Not computed, as results are before depreciation and depletion.

f—Initial dividend.

g—Partly cumulative.

h—Adjusted.

i—Liquidation.

j—Per share earnings not computed, as results are before all deductions.

k—Before depletion.

l—1938 results cover 10 months ended Oct. 31, as company is changing fiscal year.

m—Amount varies.

n—In scrip.

o—Payable in Argentine pesos.

p—Stocks of (np) called by (np).

q—Stocks under high and low column represent asked and bid prices of June.

r—Partly extra.

s—Plus or payable in stock.

t—Figures under high and low column represent asked and bid prices of June.

u—Partly extra.

v—Partly extra.

w—Weeks.

x—Ex dividend.

y—Not computed, as no allowance was made for debt service.

z—Stocks of (np) called by (np).

For Calendar Week Ended—

[illegible]

For Calendar Week Ended—

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Saturday, June 1

1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	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For Calendar Week Ended—

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Saturday, June 1

1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	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For Calendar Week Ended—

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Earnings per share as reported by Standard Statistics Company of New York: Full face—Calendar years 1939 and 1939or earlier and including fiscal years ending through Jan. 31, 1940. Light face—all current earnings.

Blank means figures not available.
Full face—to 12—Number of months covered by latest interest report.
On all classes of preferred.

f—Not computed, as results are before depreciation and depletion.
g—Earnings for 1938 and 1937 or fiscal year ended through Jan. 31, 1939.
h—Adjusted.
i—Partly extra.
j—Partly payable in stock.
k—Figures under high and low column represent asked and bid prices of June 1.
l—Partly extra.
m—Adjusted.
n—Partly cumulative.
o—Special.
p—1938 results cover 10 months ended Oct. 31, as company is changing fiscal year.
q—Liquidation.
r—Amount varies.
s—Stocks of no par value are indicated by (np).
t—Per share earnings not computed, as results are before all deductions.
u—In scrip.
v—Payable in Argentine pesos.
w—Weeks.
x—Ex dividend.
y—Not computed, as no allowance was made for debt service.
z—Pluses under high and low column represent asked and bid prices of June 1.

Saturday, June 1

[illegible]

—Ave. Yield on—

[illegible][illegible]

For Week Ended Saturday, June 1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS

Quotations after decimal point represents 32nds of a point

TREASURY BONDS

1940 Range.

High. Low.

Sales

in 1000s.

High. Low. Last. Chge.

100.8

100.16

3 3/4

43-40

June

1

100.10

100.10

100.10

100.24

100.22

3 3/4

43-41

Mich.

47

100.20

100.22

100.23

+

100.30

100.28

3 3/4

43-41

Mich.

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Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

Range 1940	Stock and Dividend	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Net	Sales.
High. Low.	Type (2e)						
65 43	Royal Type (2e)	46	45	46	+2	150	
15 15	Rustl L&S (30e) xd	10 1/4	9	10	+	2,700	
2	Ryer & Haynes					200	
4 1/2	ST REGIS PAP	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+	8,200	
8 1/2	St. Regis Pap	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	+2 1/2	450	
9 1/2	Salt Dome Oil	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	+	1,100	
14	Schiff Co (1) xd	10	10	10	+	800	
34	Scovill Mfg (1/2e)	26 1/2	24	26 1/2	+ 1/2	1,100	
4 1/2	Scullin S&L	6 1/2	6	6 1/2	+	500	
1 1/2	Sec Corp Gen					100	
1 1/2	Secal Lock & H.					300	
1 1/2	Selberling Rub					4,900	
11 1/2	Selby Shoe (1/2e)	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	+	700	
11 1/2	Selected Indus					200	
60 37	Sei in (al et) (5/8)	38	37	37	-1	100	
59 1/2	Sei Ind pr (5/8)	37	35	37	+	100	
5 1/2	Selton Leather	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	+	100	
6 1/2	Shaw-Denn (10e)	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	+	1,200	
18 1/2	Shaw W & F (90)	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	+	100	
11 1/2	Sherrin-Wins Can	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	+	50	
100	Sherrin-Wins (1/2e)	65	65	65	+	150	
11 1/2	Sherrin-Wins pr (5)	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+	100	
4 1/2	Simmons Har&P	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	+	4,800	
1 1/2	Simplicity Pat	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	1,000	
155 100	Singer Mfg (6)	110	100	108	+	350	
2 1/2	Solomon (10e)	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	100	
5 1/2	Son Mfg (10e)	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	+	100	
44 28	So Penn Oil (1/2)	30 1/2	30	30 1/2	+	2,400	
46 1/2	So Cal Ed pr (1/2a)	37 1/2	35	35	-5	60	
30 1/2	So Cal Ed pr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+	1,100	
30 1/2	So Cal Ed pr (1/2)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+	400	
2 1/2	So Cal Ed pr (1/2)	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	100	
11 1/2	So Pipe L (1/2e)	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	+	400	
11 1/2	So Union Gas	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	+	100	
16 1/2	South Bay (1/2e)	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	+	100	
16 1/2	Spalding 1 pr	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	+	70	
2 1/2	Spencer Shoe	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	100	
16 1/2	Stand C & S (10e)	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	+	100	
2 1/2	Stand Dredge (10e)	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	700	
14 1/2	Stand Dredge pr (10e)	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	+	300	
20 1/2	Stand Oil Ky (1) xd	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	+	2,200	
41 1/2	Stand Oil Ohio (1) xd	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	+	300	
110 1/2	Stand Oil Ohio pr (5)	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+	25	
27 1/2	Stand Power & Light	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+	100	
10 1/2	Stand Power & Light pr	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	+	100	
40 1/2	Stand S Spring (1/2e)	23 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	-1	1,100	
1 1/2	Stand Tube B	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	100	
2 1/2	Starrett Corp vtc	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	1,200	
9 1/2	Storch Br St 2 pr	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	+	100	
9 1/2	Steel Al J	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	+	500	
9 1/2	Steel Ind (30)	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	+	500	
2 1/2	Stetson J	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	100	
2 1/2	Stetson J	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	100	
36 21	Superior Oil Cal	22	21	22	+	1,300	
6 1/2	TAGGART	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+	500	
36 1/2	Tampa El (2.24)	26	25 1/2	25 1/2	- 1/2	500	
1 1/2	Taylor (K) Dist	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	300	
16 1/2	Technicon (10e)	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+	1,600	
2 1/2	Texas Oil & L (20e)	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	100	
24 1/2	Thilo Shovel	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	- 1/2	300	
15 1/2	Thio Roof (55a)	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+	400	
5 1/2	Tub Prod Inc (40e)	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	+	1,500	
76 55	Tub Ship (1/2e) xd	58 1/2	55 1/2	58 1/2	+2 1/2	325	
109 95	Teleco-E 6 pr (6)	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	+	50	
1 1/2	Trans-Lux (10e)	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	6,300	
10 1/2	Tru-Cost var	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	+	700	
39 1/2	Tubize Chat A (1e)	24	20 1/2	24	+3 1/2	300	
3 1/2	Tung-Sol Lam	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	500	
6 1/2	Tung-Sol L pr (50)	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	+	100	
6 1/2	UDYLITE C (20e)	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	+	900	
1 1/2	Unexcelled Mfg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	100	
14 1/2	Union Prem F S (1)	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+	200	
150 1/2	Unit Cig-Wa Strs	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/2	2,100	
1 1/2	Unit Corp var	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	200	
108 1/2	Unit Gas (4/8k)	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	+	9,700	
89 70	Unit Gas pr (4/8k)	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	+	1,100	
1 1/2	Unit Lt & Fow A	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	100	
1 1/2	Unit Lt & Fow B	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	200	
39 16 1/2	Unit Milk Prod (1e)	21 1/2	18 1/2	21 1/2	+2 1/2	2,800	
27 20	Unit Prof Sh	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+	25	
1 1/2	Unit Shoe M (2/8a)	60 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	-4 1/2	100	
45 39 1/2	Unit Sh M pr (1/2)	41 1/2	39 1/2	40	-2 1/2	260	
7 1/2	Unit Specials	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	+	200	
7 1/2	U S & Int Sec	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	+	200	
7 1/2	U S & Int Sec pr (1/2k)	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	+	200	
1 1/2	U S Graph (30e) xd	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	+	50	
1 1/2	U S Lincs pr	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+	800	
28 1/2	U S Plywood (.60e)	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	+	200	
35 1/2	U S Plywood pr (1/2)	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	+	100	
1 1/2	U S Radiator	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	900	
1 1/2	U S Rub Reel	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	400	
2 1/2	U S Stores	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	1,600	
2 1/2	Unit Wail Pap	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	700	
24 15	Unit Insur (1)	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	+	100	
2 1/2	Utah-Idaho Sug	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	200	
72 45 1/2	Ut F&L pr (3/8k) xd	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	+	400	
1 1/2	Ut Ind pr	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	100	
1 1/2	Utility Equit	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	100	
55 1/2	Util Equit pr (1k)	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	+	75	
1 1/2	VALSPAR CORP	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	200	
30 21	Van Nor M T (40e)	24	21	24	+2 1/2	350	
1 1/2	Venezuela Pet	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	1,100	
6 1/2	WACO AIRC	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	+	800	
15 1/2	Way Kait M (1/2e)	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+	400	
2 1/2	Wentworth Mfg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	1,100	
102 92	W Tex Ut 6 pr (6)	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	+	700	
2 1/2	West Va C & E	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	400	
50 3 1/2	West Air Exp	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	+	20	
7 1/2	West Mid 1 pr	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	+	20	
6 1/2	Wichita R Oil	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	+	200	
1 1/2	Williams (R) C	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+	100	
6 1/2	Wms Oil-Mat	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	+	125	
11 1/2	Wilson Prod (40e)	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	+	200	
9 1/2	Wilson-Jones (1/2e)	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	+	200	
9 1/2	Wolverine Fort Cem	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	+	300	
7 1/2	Wolverine T (10e)	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	+	300	

Range 1940	Stock and Dividend	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Net	Sales.
High. Low.	Type (2e)						
5 1/2	Woodyell Pet (.40)	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	+	200	
6 1/2	Wright Harg (.40a)	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	+	5,600	
*In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. †Stocks so marked are fully listed on the Curb Exchange. All others are dealt in on an unlisted trading basis. Rates of dividend in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included. x Ex dividend. xR Ex rights. A Also extra or extras. d Accumulated dividends paid last year. e Declared or paid so far this year. f Payable in stock. f Paid last year. h Cash or stock. k Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. u Under rule. w With warrants. xw Without warrants. war Warrants. z Unit of trading less than 100 shares; sales are given in full.							
DOMESTIC BONDS							
Range 1940	Stock and Dividend	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Net	Sales.
High. Low.	Type (2e)						
109 105	ALA POW 5e 46	14	105 1/2	105 1/2	+	1 1/2	
107 1/2	ALA POW 5e 51	4	105 1/2	105 1/2	+	1 1/2	
106 1/2	ALA POW 5e 58	12	102	99	-102	+ 1 1/2	
103 1/2	ALA POW 5e 67	13	104 1/2	104 1/2	+	1 1/2	
107 1/2	ALA POW 5e 70	13	104 1/2	104 1/2	+	1 1/2	
105 1/2	ALA POW 5e 2016	20	92 1/2	91	-92 1/2	+ 1 1/2	
108 103 1/2	Appal El Pow 4 1/2 48	36	105 1/2	104 1/2	- 1 1/2		
111 1/2	Appal El Pow 4 1/2 63	34	108 1/2	108 1/2	+	2 1/2	
123 1/2	Appal Pow L 2024 A	12	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	1 1/2	
108 102 1/2	Ark F & L 5e 56	54	104 1/2	103 1/2	- 1 1/2		
62 1/2	As Elec 4 1/2 53	36	41 1/2	39	-41 1/2	+ 2 1/2	
28 1/2	As G & E 5e 50	16	11 1/2	10 1/2	- 1 1/2		
35 1/2	As G & E 5e 77	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	+	3 1/2	
28 1/2	As G & E 5e 68	21	11 1/2	10 1/2	- 1 1/2		
26 1/2	As G & E 5e 49	14	12	10 1/2	- 1 1/2		
75 53	As T & L 5 1/2 55 A	9	54 1/2	53 1/2	- 1 1/2		
103 1/2	Atlas City El 3 1/2 64	1	104 1/2	104 1/2	+	1 1/2	
107 1/2	Atlas Gas L 4 1/2 55	1	104 1/2	104 1/2	+	1 1/2	
130 1/2	B'DWIN LOCO 6e 50	124 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	- 1 1/2		
116 1/2	Bell T Can 5e 57 B	84	97 1/2	91 1/2	- 6 1/2		
117 1/2	Bell T Can 5e 60 C	83	96 1/2	91 1/2	- 5 1/2		
152 138 1/2	Beth Steel 6e 98	1	138 1/2	138 1/2	+	1 1/2	
99 1/2	Birm El 4 1/2 68	37	93 1/2	93 1/2	+	1 1/2	
99 1/2	Birming Gas 5e 59	29	92 1/2	90 1/2	- 2 1/2		
103 1/2	Broad Riv F 5e 54	1	98	98	+	1 1/2	
100 1/2	CAN NOR P 5e 53	31	66	66	+	3	
83 1/2	Can Pac 6e 42	6	63	63	+	1 1/2	
103 1/2	Can P & L 5e 56	61	104 1/2	104 1/2	+	1 1/2	
101 1/2	Can Pow 5e 57 D	5	97 1/2	97 1/2	+	1 1/2	
41 1/2	Can St El 5 1/2 54	43	27 1/2	25 1/2	- 2 1/2		
41 1/2	Can St El 5 1/2 48	15	28 1/2	27 1/2	- 1 1/2		
106 103 1/2	Chl Ry 5e 27 ct	65	47 1/2	43 1/2	- 4 1/2		
93 1/2	Chl Ry 5 1/2 52	2	79 1/2	79 1/2	+	1 1/2	
95 1/2	Cin St Ry 6e 55 B	1	81 81	81	-10		
79 1/2	Cin Service 5e 66	51	70	67 1/2	70	+	
80 1/2	Cin Service 5e 66	51	70	67 1/2	70	+	
77 1/2	Cin Service 5e 58	50	71	66 1/2	71	+	
79 1/2	Cin Service 5e 50	256	71 1/2	67 1/2	71 1/2	+	
92 1/2	Cit S F & L 5e 49	42	82	79 1/2	82	+	
92 1/2	Cit S F & L 5e 49	42	82	79 1/2	82	+	
97 1/2	Commun P & L 5e 37	30	85 1/2	83 1/2	85	+	
135 127 1/2	Conn L & F 7e 51 A	1	127 127	127	-7 1/2		
106 105	Con G E L & B 3 1/2 71	8	105 105	105	105	+	
108 107	Con G E L & B 3 1/2 71	8	105 105	105	105	+	
94 1/2	Con Gas Ut 6e 43 at	1	83	80	83	+	
90 1/2	Con G & E 5e 58 A	34	83	78 1/2	78 1/2	+	
61 1/2	Cuban Tob 5e 44	2	55 1/2	53 1/2	53	+	
99 1/2	Cudahy Pack 3 1/2 55	24	96 1/2	95	95	+	
107 104	DEL EL POW 5 1/2 59	8	104 1/2	104 1/2	+	1 1/2	
85 1/2	EAST G & F 5e 48	113 1/2	81 1/2	78 1/2	80 1/2	+	
112 108	Edison El III 3 1/2 65	15	108 1/2	108 1/2	+	1 1/2	
106 103	El Paso El 5e 50 A	1	104 103 1/2	104 1/2	+	1 1/2	
84 1/2	Ellec P & L 2e 2030	62	72	70	70 1/2	+	
109 108 1/2	Genl F & L 5e 52	14	102 1/2	102 1/2	102	+	
109 108	Genr Lig 5e 67	1	108 108	108	+	1 1/2	
101 1/2	FED WATER 5 1/2 54	7	94 92 1/2	94	+	1 1/2	
108 108	Fed F & L 5e 54	85	101 100	101 1/2	+	1 1/2	
104 1/2	Fal Pow 4e 36 C	22	100	100	100	+	
102 97 1/2	GARY E & G 5e 44 at	1	99 99	99	+	1 1/2	
87 1/2	Gardner F & G 5e 49	13	65	60	60	+	
100 1/2	Gen Pub Ut 6 1/2 56	27	92 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	+	
101 1/2	Gen W Wk 5e 43 A	25	96 1/2	91 1/2	96 1/2	+	
107 103 1/2	Geo Pow 5e 67	87	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	+	
75 1/2	Genl F & L 7e 78	1	59 59	59	59	+	
105 1/2	Green All Coal 6e 45	16	68	66	66	+	
105 1/2	Green Mt Pow 3 1/2 63	5	98 98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
63 1/2	Grac St Prod 6e 45	1	53 52 1/2	52 1/2	-2		
42 1/2	Groe Inv 5e 48 A	1	26	26	26	+	
103 1/2	HOUS GLF G 6 1/2 43	3	101 100 1/2	101 1/2	+	1 1/2	
105 100 1/2	Hous Gulf G 6e 43	1	102 102	102	102	+	
81 66 1/2	Hygrade Fl 6e 49 A	1	68 68	68	68	+	
109 106	IDAHO POW 3 1/2 67	10	106 106	106	+	1 1/2	
105 96 1/2	Ill Pow & L 5e 56 C	58	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	+	
107 101 1/2	Ill Pow & L 5e 56 C	27	92 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	+	
107 98 1/2	Ill P & L 5 1/2 54 B	21	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	+	
100 103	Ind Hyd El 5e 58	1	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	+	
107 57	Ind Svc 5e 58	20	60 60	57 1/2	60 1/2	+	
73 1/2	Ind Svc 5e 58	3	59 59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	+	
109 105	Indnapia P & L 3 1/2 68	30	105 105	105	105	+	
47 1/2	Int P Sec 7e 52 F	2	25 25	25	25	+	
51 22	Inters Pow 5e 32	17	34 1/2	32 34 1/2	+	1 1/2	
71 1/2	Inters P & L 5e 57	5	60 60	57 1/2	60 1/2	+	
106 103	Ja-Neb L & P 5e 57	13	104 103 1/2	104 1/2	+	1 1/2	
106 103 1/2	Ja-Neb L & P 5e 57	10	103 103 1/2	103 1/2	+	1 1/2	
42 30 1/2	Jt Sup Pw 6e 42 at	41	32 30 1/2	31	+	1 1/2	
58 1/2	JACKSON G 5e 42 at x in.	3	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	+	
105 103 1/2	Jer Cen P & L 4 1/2 61 C	23	104 103 1/2	104 1/2	+	1 1/2	
106 102 1/2	Jer Cen P & L 5e 47 B	3	103 103 1/2	103 1/2	+	1 1/2	
106 104 1/2	LAKE S DP 3 1/2 66 A	6	105 105 1/2	105 1/2	+	1 1/2	
106 103 1/2	Long Isl El 6e 45	2	103 103 1/2	103 1/2	+	1 1/2	
108 103 1/2	McC P & L 5e 57	24	106 104 1/2	106 1/2	+	2 1/2	
71 1/2	McCORD R 6e 48 ST	5	60 60	60	60	+	
95 81	Meatco Co 4 1/2 47	7	85 81	82	-1		
109 104 1/2	Metro El 4e 71	2	107 107 1/2	107 1/2	+	1 1/2	
101 101 1/2	Mid P & L 5e 57	1	101 101 1/2	101 1/2	+	1 1/2	
100 1/2	Mid St Pet 6 1/2 45 A	1	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	+	
104 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	
103 1/2	Mil Fw L 4 1/2 67	13	99 1/2	98			

Government Power Program

Continued from Page 790

systems. The so-called "self-help" cooperatives whereby prospective consumers along the line provide unskilled labor and use their wages to buy electric equipment has also reduced cost to consumers.

REA claims that the long-span vertical construction of lines, adopted by its engineers, has given at least as good service under bad weather conditions as the

are tapering off with no new activity in sight owing to the abandonment of the general public works program which has received no new funds since the spend-lead bill of 1938.

The above aspects of the Federal power program indicate that government encroachment on the private utilities is not making fast headway. In an election year, moreover, the Administration is inclined to lie low as to the formulation of new



more expensive construction formerly used in rural lines.

Only three States—Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—are now without REA-financed power systems. Many of the loans continue to go into Georgia and Texas where the percentage of electrification in rural homes has been among the lowest.

Tennessee Valley Authority

With the completion of purchase of private utilities, the TVA has passed the stage of competition and litigation and becomes a geographically integrated power utility with a virtual monopoly in its broad area.

The program of building dams and installing generators is proceeding. Installed capacity at the six dams now completed totals 575,000 kilowatts of prime power. Plans call for installations up to 973,000 kw., including the properties purchased from Commonwealth & Southern, by about January, 1945.

Estimates of ultimate capacity without increasing power house facilities run upward of 1,750,000 kw. from the whole chain of dams. Whether or not all this capacity will be installed is not determined, but public power advocates want TVA given its maximum as fast as possible. Output was impaired last year by heavy drought.

Legislation has been advanced to require TVA to pay the States and subdivisions in its area for losses in tax revenue which they have incurred through government ownership.

Other Construction Projects

Work on Bonneville installations and transmission lines has continued in the oversupplied Northwestern area. The project received a setback on May 18 when voters rejected plans to create five public utility districts to tie into Bonneville. Under the law, 50 per cent of Bonneville's power must be reserved for public agencies till Jan. 1, 1941. Meanwhile sales to private companies can be only from the unreserved half.

Two twenty-year contracts, however, have been negotiated with the Aluminum Company of America, and steel foundry companies are said to be interested. It has been the hope of the sponsors that cheap power would attract heavy industries.

Operations of the PWA Power Division

projects and control measures. Nor would the construction of the national defense grid system necessarily impair at once the status of private utilities, whatever its long-range implications, since present plans call for pooling the power for purchase and distribution by private companies rather than competition by the government.

At the moment, the greater danger to the utilities is from the war situation itself rather than from the government since an upturn in prices and wages would be likely to have an adverse effect upon earnings, and possible government financing of expansion plans would open the door to later control.

Utility Integration

Continued from Page 779

strive to appear so when they deny the benefits of Section 11's integration program on the ground that it interferes with "diversification of investments." Now, true investment diversification is indeed conservative. But investment in an unintegrated utility holding company does not yield true diversity. Those who maintain that it does are confusing "diversification" with "scattering." It is not conservative to invest in a holding company which owns nothing but junior securities in a large number of scattered subsidiaries, all of which are engaged in the utility business.

Real diversity of investment, moreover, may require diversity of management, so as to avoid linking too much of one's capital with the integrity and judgment of one man or a single group of men. Every investment involves investment in management. The public investment in Insull's Middle West, or in Hopson's Associated, clearly went into one managerial basket.

There is another argument which needs analysis: I refer to the contention that utility holding companies are an aid to expanding and economically employing power to facilities in furtherance of national defense. That may well be true of integrated systems. But scattering is the antithesis of integration. Coordination in the use of sources of electric power is not best achieved through the mere paper unification of control of operating utility companies having no ra-

tional or geographic relation to one another.

As a result of the incentives provided by the integration provisions of the act, the utility industry in the United States will, in private hands, gradually rearrange itself into compact regional operating systems rather than continue to consist of the present uneconomic and inefficient scattered empires, which, paradoxically, have Balkanized the physical operating facilities of the industry. Mobile and flexible administration of the other provisions of the act by the commission—together with the growing consciousness of public service on the part of an increasing number of progressive utility officials—should contribute substantially to the financial condition of public utility companies and enable them to meet, with an efficiency of operations not now attainable, the increasing demands of our economic system for adequate power at the lowest costs consistent with an attractive return to the investor.

Some months ago we began proceedings to bring about integration of all the major holding companies. Recently, one such company, United Gas Improvement Company, asked us tentatively to specify, in the proceedings affecting it, our views concerning the action which it must take in order to comply with Section 11. We issued an opinion in which we said we would do so. And we are willing to do likewise as to other companies. Of course, our views, thus expressed, will not be final; any company which disagrees with them, in whole or part, will have a full opportunity to present evidence and to be heard in opposition, before we make any final decision. And any such decision, if considered erroneous, can be appealed to the courts. Such expressions of our views will serve to narrow the areas of disagreement. The New York Times has described that move as "a constructive one on the part of the Commission" which "should go far . . . in clarifying the issues" and "in establishing guideposts for the future"; and The Wall Street Journal commended it as helpfully co-operative governmental administration.

I am confident that, as a result of the continued sensible administration of that act by the SEC, the utility industry, under private ownership and management, will be assured a promising future highly beneficial to its investors and to the nation.

Recent Books

POWER IN TRANSITION
By Ernest R. Abrams

This is the story to date of the huge government power program. It is a story that is so fantastic in some of its aspects as to be almost unbelievable. But the story is all based on the official record.

It is impossible for any one to understand why the government power program is turning out as it is without understanding the facts set forth in this book. Even then it is hard to believe the truth, which is that "The product of these [New Deal] policies and activities over the seventy-five months ended with May, 1939, has been the allocation of more than a billion and a quarter dollars in public funds to well over 1,450 separate undertakings. And when all of these projects have been completed at a cost of more than two and a half billions, exclusive of transmission facilities, close to nine million kilowatts of new electric generating capacity will have been added to the existing generating capacity of the nation—an increase of approximately 25 per cent." This by itself would not be fantastic, because before the depression the demand for electricity increased 10 per cent per year, and since the depression it has resumed an upward long-time trend at a lower rate of increase. The fantastic part of it is that this increase in capacity is

largely in sparsely settled regions, where it will be decades before demand can catch up with the additional supply. Many of the new projects, moreover, are to be used for irrigation; to put back into productivity lands which were going back to desert at a time when the Department of Agriculture is paying subsidies to farmers to reduce their output.

The book is valuable in reminding us that although the most fantastic parts of the power program have been instigated by the New Deal, there are some almost equally strange aspects that were instigated long prior to the New Deal. Such, for example, as the effort to improve navigation on the Missouri River, on which as much public money has been spent as has been spent in improving navigation on the Great Lakes, although traffic on the Missouri is less than 1 per cent of that on the Great Lakes. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$3.)

BUSINESS CYCLES AND FORECASTING

By Elmer C. Bratt

This revised edition of a book first published early in 1937 has grown from 501 to 814 pages. It has consequently become even more encyclopedic than ever. In addition to bringing factual material up to date, it pays considerably more attention to various theories of the business cycle. As in the first edition, there is a valuable chapter on the art of business forecasting. One thing that makes the author's work on that subject especially satisfactory is that it is critical, impartial and unbiased. (Business Publications Company, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, \$4.)

THE BACKGROUND AND ECONOMICS OF AMERICAN PAPERMAKING

By Louis Tillotson Stevenson

More books like this one are needed. Not only would the public acquire a better understanding of management's industrial problems, but this better understanding would undoubtedly make for better relations between industry and the public and government.

One of the most important facts about this book is that its author is a practical business man. Dr. Stevenson has been in the paper business in almost all its aspects. And combining this lifetime interest in paper with a Ph. D. in economics into a book on the economics of that industry has resulted in a scholarly and readable work, and one of considerable significance not only to those in the trade but also to careful investors and the general public interested in what makes our economic machine go.

Dr. Stevenson traces the growth of paper and the paper-making process and the phenomenal increase in the use of paper. He describes clearly the peculiar characteristics of the industry, including the exhaustion of wood supplies and the constant moving of plants to new sources of supply, the large investment in plant and equipment, the peculiar cost behavior in the industry, etc. As to costs, the author states: "Paper manufacturing is subject to the law of decreasing costs as a manufacturing industry, but as an industry engaged in obtaining natural resource products, it is subject to the law of increasing costs. . . . these tendencies are constantly at work and the resultant is a definite limit to the size of any one producing unit. This seems to be about 500 to 750 tons a day for the four major divisions—board, wrapping, news and book, at the present time."

Despite the uncertainties of the times, the author feels that the great strides made by the paper industry will continue, and that a general European war will accentuate the American paper industry's dominant position in the world paper trade. (Harper and Brothers, \$3.)

Banking Statistics—Brokers' Loans—Gold Reserves

Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks

ASSETS	Combined Federal Res. Banks			N. Y. Federal Res. Bank		
	May 29, 1940.	May 22, 1940.	May 31, 1939.	May 29, 1940.	May 22, 1940.	May 31, 1939.
Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury.....	\$16,935,473	\$16,841,976	\$13,317,722	\$8,438,853	\$8,411,417	\$6,413,056
Redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes.....	9,021	7,737	8,547	944	1,702	1,702
Other cash.....	359,026	374,374	346,667	102,456	111,986	86,069
Total reserves.....	\$17,303,520	\$17,224,087	\$13,672,936	\$8,542,253	\$8,524,347	\$6,500,827
Bills discounted:						
Secured by United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed.....	1,760	1,093	2,064	722	235	905
Other bills discounted.....	1,303	1,234	1,974	183	204	296
Total bills discounted.....	\$3,063	\$2,327	\$4,038	\$905	\$439	\$1,101
Bills bought in open market.....			561			218
Industrial advances.....	9,161	9,232	12,487	2,028	2,028	2,886
U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed:						
Bonds.....	1,346,995	1,346,995	911,090	404,247	404,247	256,538
Notes.....	1,130,125	1,130,125	1,176,109	339,160	339,160	331,160
Total United States Government securities, direct and guaranteed.....	\$2,477,120	\$2,477,120	\$2,087,199	\$743,407	\$743,407	\$587,698
Total bills and securities.....	\$2,486,344	\$2,486,344	\$2,581,121	\$746,340	\$745,874	\$726,162
Due from foreign banks.....	47	47	161	17	17	61
Federal Reserve notes of other banks.....	19,262	21,377	19,494	1,526	1,612	3,029
Uncollected items.....	637,292	664,147	551,229	158,427	161,663	133,055
Bank premises.....	41,555	41,585	42,464	9,839	9,839	9,839
Other assets.....	63,561	62,465	54,138	18,397	18,037	15,656
Total assets.....	\$20,554,581	\$20,502,397	\$16,921,543	\$9,476,799	\$9,461,389	\$7,387,749
LIABILITIES						
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.....	\$5,038,386	\$4,984,611	\$4,476,764	\$1,335,121	\$1,313,809	\$1,113,653
Deposits:						
Member bank—Reserve account.....	13,215,148	13,222,502	10,029,054	7,191,608	7,213,805	5,490,520
United States Treasurer—General account.....	377,749	370,008	920,325	105,373	117,858	208,379
Foreign bank.....	440,086	449,854	284,806	154,606	156,592	101,326
Other deposits.....	509,464	434,761	301,130	421,358	389,749	222,131
Total deposits.....	\$14,542,447	\$14,527,125	\$11,535,315	\$7,872,945	\$7,878,004	\$6,022,356
Deferred availability items.....	615,189	632,653	559,681	144,887	145,871	130,874
Other liabilities, including accrued dividends.....	5,181	4,728	5,325	1,488	1,403	1,850
Total liabilities.....	\$20,201,203	\$20,149,117	\$16,577,085	\$9,354,441	\$9,339,087	\$7,268,733
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS						
Capital paid in.....	\$136,151	\$136,127	\$134,945	\$51,039	\$51,045	\$50,854
Surplus (Section 7).....	151,720	151,720	149,152	53,326	53,326	52,463
Surplus (Section 13b).....	26,839	26,839	27,264	7,109	7,109	7,457
Other capital accounts.....	38,668	38,594	33,087	10,884	10,822	8,242
Total liabilities and capital accounts.....	\$20,554,581	\$20,502,397	\$16,921,543	\$9,476,799	\$9,461,389	\$7,387,749
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined.....	88.4%	88.3%	85.4%	92.8%	92.7%	91.1%
Commitments to make industrial advances.....	\$8,852	\$8,883	\$11,530	\$831	\$839	\$2,258

Statement of Member Banks

(Principal resources and liabilities of reporting member banks in 101 leading cities; millions of dollars)

LOANS—	All Reporting			Chicago			New York City		
	May 29, 1940.	May 22, 1940.	May 31, 1939.	May 29, 1940.	May 22, 1940.	May 31, 1939.	May 29, 1940.	May 22, 1940.	May 31, 1939.
Business.....	4,367	4,394	3,822	412	411	351	1,658	1,671	1,364
Open market.....	322	327	308	19	19	18	105	107	125
Stock market:									
Brokers.....	478	544	721	27	33	40	350	403	568
Other.....	481	474	539	65	64	68	159	160	100
Total.....	959	1,018	1,260	92	97	108	509	563	768
Real estate.....	1,189	1,193	1,156	17	17	13	121	120	111
Banks.....	46	44	59				39	37	45
Other.....	1,592	1,586	1,521	46	46	48	370	371	385
Total loans.....	8,475	8,562	8,126	596	590	538	2,802	2,869	2,798
INVESTMENTS—									
Treasury bills.....	627	673	333	221	261	125	287	258	147
Treasury notes.....	1,926	1,919	2,053	159	159	212	969	962	744
U. S. bonds.....	6,528	6,513	5,851	713	719	631	2,564	2,547	2,137
Govt. guaranteed.....	2,399	2,389	2,055	135	135	137	1,275	1,268	1,044
Other securities.....	3,569	3,498	3,262	366	366	338	1,322	1,261	1,130
Total invest.....	15,049	14,992	13,554	1,594	1,635	1,443	6,417	6,296	5,202
Total loans and investments.....	23,524	23,554	21,680	2,190	2,225	1,981	9,219	9,165	8,000
Res. with F. R. Bk.....	11,203	11,196	8,449	1,149	1,119	884	6,440	6,449	4,976
Cash in vault.....	458	485	427	38	37	29	87	81	60
Bal. with dom. banks.....	3,285	3,269	2,702	308	282	272	96	87	82
Other assets, net.....	47	47	50	47	47	50	376	362	397
Demand deposits adj.....	20,287	20,201	16,965	1,919	1,893	1,649	3,593	3,332	2,614
Time deposits.....	5,312	5,312	5,235	503	504	484	667	657	617
Gov't deposits.....	581	577	559	84	84	60	44	44	66
Interbank deposits:									
Domestic banks.....	8,431	8,486	6,675	939	952	730	3,696	3,725	2,830
Foreign banks.....	707	692	635	8	7	14	697	676	553
Borrowings.....	1	1	3						
Other liabilities.....				16	16	14	293	298	345
Capital account.....				254	254	265	1,498	1,502	1,490

*Officially designated "Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans."

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS BY BANKS IN REPORTING CENTERS WEEKLY

(Millions of dollars. Data for New York City and 140 Other Leading Centers available since 1919)

Federal Reserve District:	Week Ended			13 Weeks Ended		
	May 29, 1940.	May 22, 1940.	May 31, 1939.	May 29, 1940.	May 22, 1940.	May 31, 1939.
Boston.....	463	386	6,018	5,529		
New York.....	3,885	2,968	49,324	46,757		
Philadelphia.....	498	498	5,734	5,396		
Cleveland.....	584	420	7,171	6,133		
Richmond.....	304	229	3,998	3,492		
Atlanta.....	229	200	3,387	2,959		
Chicago.....	1,272	1,003	16,509	14,508		
St. Louis.....	322	322	3,317	2,984		
Minneapolis.....	165	128	2,304	1,912		
Kansas City.....	250	230	3,427	3,181		
Dallas.....	197	158	2,741	2,448		
San Francisco.....	641	528	8,804	8,046		
Total 274 reporting centers.....	8,825	7,059	112,733	103,345		
New York City.....	3,609	2,756	45,311	43,145		
140 other leading centers.....	4,552	3,761	58,341	52,057		
133 other centers.....	664	542	9,082	8,129		

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK WEEKLY

1940.	Time Loans			Prime			Bankers' Acceptances		
	High.	Low.	Avg.	High.	Low.	Avg.	High.	Low.	Avg.
May 25.....	1.10	1.00	1.14	1.25	1.14	1.19	1.50	1.40	1.45
June 1.....	1.10	1.00	1.14	1.25	1.14	1.19	1.50	1.40	1.45

†New York Stock Exchange. ‡Asked rate. §Average of renewal rate.

Condition of Federal Reserve Banks

At Close of Business May 29, 1940

District.	Total			Total U.S.			F. R. Notes			Due Members		
	Total	Reserve.	Discounted.	Total	Reserve.	Discounted.	Total	Reserve.	Discounted.	Total	Reserve.	Discounted.
Boston.....	\$949,906	\$96	\$180,586	\$411,985	\$648,364							
New York.....	8,542,253	905	743,407	1,335,121	7,191,608							
Philadelphia.....	925,725	117	197,883	351,686	665,178							
Cleveland.....	1,102,862	60	253,326	459,513	799,350							
Richmond.....	443,046	130	126,273	221,348	281,343							
Atlanta.....	345,801	101	104,550	161,433	240,015							
Chicago.....	2,729,644	64	271,013	1,102,848	1,765,511							
St. Louis.....	394,798	685	113,414	193,051	270,301							
Minneapolis.....	259,792	170	74,497	141,839	156,435							
Kansas City.....	370,363	279	114,194	182,578	263,873							
Dallas.....	244,871	333	95,325	78,224	217,091							
San Francisco.....	994,659	123	202,652	398,160	706,179							

REICHSBANK

(Millions of Reichsmarks; as reported in cable)

	May 27, 1940.			May 21, 1940.			May 31, 1939.		
	Gold and for. exch.	Bills of exo. and ch'ks	Notes in circulation	Investm'ts	Other assets	Sight deposits	Bank rate		
Gold and for. exch.....	77	77	77						
Bills of exo. and ch'ks.....	11,506	11,990	7,545						
Notes in circulation.....	11,767	12,105	8,525						
Investm'ts.....	145,692	169,964	921,717						
Other assets.....	2,087,599	2,341,960							
Sight deposits.....	1,637,938	1,925,306							
Bank rate.....	3½%	3½%	4%						

BANK OF CANADA

(Thousands of Canadian dollars)

	May 29, 1940.	May 23, 1940.	May 31, 1939.
Gold.....	1,061	524	823
Res. in U. S. & sterl. fds.	12,632	14,281	34,599
Total res.....	12,632	14,281	34,599
Govt. sec.....	418,577	395,265	114,032
Short term.....	94,461	92,946	52,714
Long term.....	513,037	488,211	166,747
Other assets.....	532,670	507,735	411,659
Total assets.....	532,670	507,735	411,659
Liabilities:			
Circulation.....	226,080	221,367	166,226
Deposits:			
Govt. dep.....	48,485	51,521	24,231
Bank dep.....	233,846	218,795	206,316
Other dep.....	12,852	3,842	6,351
Total dep.....	296,183	274,158	236,942
Other liab.....	3,957	4,261	2,556

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Mildness



EXTRA
Coolness



EXTRA
Flavor



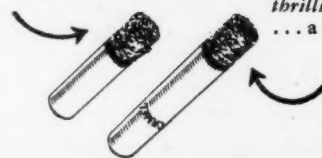
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CAMELS

In recent laboratory tests, CAMELS burned 25% *slower* than the average of the 15 other of the largest-selling brands tested—*slower* than *any* of them. That means, on the average, a smoking *plus* equal to

FAST BURNING—creates hot flat taste in smoke... ruins delicate flavor, aroma...

SLOW BURNING—protects natural qualities that mean *mildness*, *thrilling taste*, *fragrance*... a cooler smoke...



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JUN 6

